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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 15, 1949

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COVER SUBJECT—Lift locks of the Welland Canal, which enables large freighters to descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario with grain, coal and other bulk cargo. Wheat handled through the canal between April and August this year amounted to 1,795,413 tons, compared with 867,301 tons last year. There was a substantial increase in the amount of flour handled through the canal this year, amounting to 10,407 tons, compared with 1,848 tons last year. Coal shipments between April and August totalled 2,631,515 tons, as against 2,897,159 tons in the same period last year. The shipments through this waterway in August dropped from 834,266 tons to 411,178 tons, due to the coal strike in the United States. The movement in July was also lower. *Photo by National Film Board.*

Price 10 cents

44012—1

Tariff Concessions Negotiated by Thirty-Three Countries Last Summer at Annecy Listed

Ten new countries associated with group of twenty-three that arrived at similar agreement in Geneva in 1947—Effective on or after January 1, 1950—Protocol opened for signature at Lake Success last Monday—Canada expected to signify its approval in near future.

(Editor's Note—The following is based on an introduction to the "Annecy Tariff Negotiations", details of which are reproduced in this issue of *Foreign Trade* as an appendix, and issued by the Department of External Affairs in the form of a press release. Inquiries concerning these negotiations should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

TARIFF concessions involving thirty-three countries are set forth in a new agreement, reached during trade negotiations in Annecy, France, last summer, and published last Sunday for the information of businessmen throughout the world. This agreement, if ratified, will add ten new countries to the group of twenty-three that arrived at a similar agreement in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947. In order that these additional countries might be included, some 140 two-sided tariff negotiations were successfully concluded at Annecy.

Canadian exports will continue to get most-favoured-nation treatment, and will now get new tariff concessions in all the ten additional countries, namely, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sweden and Uruguay. In return, Canada will give tariff concessions to the same countries. Provision is made for these to take effect on or after January 1, 1950. The exact date will depend, however, on when the other countries take similar action. It is expected that all the concessions negotiated at Annecy will be in effect by May 30, 1950.

Under the most-favoured-nation principle, all tariff reductions agreed upon by other countries at Annecy automatically become available to Canada, whether those reductions were negotiated with Canada or with some other country. Similarly, Canada automatically extends its own tariff reductions to each of the other thirty-two countries.

Protocol Opened for Signature Last Monday

Since the Annecy discussions ended in August, the thirty-three governments concerned have had time to review the activities of their negotiators. These governments, including Canada, can now signify their approval by signing the "Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade". This protocol opened for signature on October 10, 1949, at the headquarters of the United Nations, at Lake Success. A representative of the Canadian Government will sign in the near future. Canada's signature will, in effect, cast the vote of Canada in favour of inviting all ten countries to put the new arrangements into force. Each country must have a two-thirds majority to be included.

Tariff concessions secured by Canada fall into two groups, namely, those given by the twenty-two countries already included under the

Geneva arrangements, and those given by the ten new countries. Concessions of importance to Canada, granted at Annecy by countries previously in the Geneva agreement are as follows:

United States is reducing its duties on hollow bars and drill steel, forgings, wallboard, paperboard and pulpboard, wrapping paper, miscellaneous manufactures of paper, plywood of birch and alder, wood manufactures, butter, Oka cheese, leather manufactures, hides, footwear with fabric uppers, cellulose compounds, granite and limestone.

Czechoslovakia is reducing duties on seed barley and oats, apples, sardines, herring and dried milk.

France is reducing its duty on plywood, softwood lumber, seed barley and oats, honey, horses, horse meat, newsprint and corrugated paper.

Norway is reducing its duties on electric motors, and limiting for a further period the protection that may be accorded to domestic wheat through the operations of the state grain monopoly.

Main Concessions Granted by Ten New Adherents

Among the more important tariff reductions granted by the ten new adherents are the following:

Denmark, which already had a low tariff, is reducing its duties on lobster, crayfish, shrimps and fresh, salted or canned salmon, and artificial silk stockings.

Dominican Republic reduces its rates on lamps and lanterns and their parts, copper wire, aluminum bars, sheets, wire and powder, radios, machines for harvesting sugar cane, herring, mackerel and other fish in brine, whisky, and incandescent mantels for lamps.

Finland reduces its rates on clover seed, whisky, chemicals and medicaments, aluminum powder, and electrical equipment.

Greece reduces its duties on meat, concentrated milk, herrings, lobster, sardines, wheat flour, whisky, gin, cocoa, box shooks, plywood, asbestos, agricultural machinery, nickel, aluminum, calcium carbide, cod liver oil, paper pulp, wrapping paper, rubber belting, rubber tires, and inner tubes.

Haiti has made reductions on aluminum articles, patent medicines, cod liver oil, soap powders, extracts and perfumes, printed advertisements, radios and parts, sewing machines, apples, cheese, kippered herrings, canned salmon, sardines, hats, and incandescent mantels.

Italy reduces duties on herrings, codfish, stockfish, seed potatoes, apples, wheat, rye, oatmeal, canned meat and vegetables (mixed), canned salmon, sardines, kippered herring, kipper snacks, mackerel and lobster, polystyrene, sawn lumber of conifers, asbestos cords and threads, brake linings, and several types of agricultural machinery in which Canada has an export interest.

Liberia reduces its duties on meat and fish, dried eggs, plywood, lamps and lanterns, agricultural machinery, insecticides, fertilizers and toilet preparations.

Nicaragua reduces its rates on patent medicines, newsprint, plywood, oatmeal and whisky.

Sweden, which already had a low tariff in general, reduces its rates on tomato purée, apples, pears, sauces, vitamin concentrates, and nylon stockings.

Uruguay reduces its rates on apples, cardboard, paper (except newsprint), zinc, harvesters, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, industrial machinery, washing and ironing machines.

Irish Exporters Encouraged by Devaluation to Boost Sales

Shipments to dollar area represented a relatively small proportion of Ireland's foreign trade—Tourist industry should benefit—Decision of British Government "most unwelcome", Minister of Finance declared — Canadian exporters to Ireland at certain advantage.

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN, September 20, 1949.—Irish exporters will doubtless be encouraged by devaluation of the pound in this country to increase the volume of their shipments to the dollar area. Such shipments heretofore represented such a small proportion of Ireland's export trade that devaluation cannot be expected to bring any substantial results to this country. Tweeds, whisky, linen and livestock will now be more readily saleable in Canada and the United States. It is doubtful, however, if Ireland can sufficiently increase the exportable surplus of such products to maintain or increase her present rate of dollar earnings under the new conditions. The tourist industry should benefit materially, but it will be necessary to entertain a very large number of additional visitors before any substantial contribution to the dollar earnings of this country can be made.

Since Ireland's total exports to Canada and the United States in 1948 were valued at £410,255, while her imports from these two countries cost £14,274,968, the advantage which she will gain from the improved sales prospects of her exports cannot go far to balance the rise in the total bill for her imports. Imports from the dollar area are already carefully screened, and are being kept to the minimum necessary to enable the Republic to maintain a reasonable standard of living and to contribute to European recovery by increasing her output of food and other commodities. Devaluation will doubtless result in a still more severe scrutiny of dollar imports and a more vigorous effort to increase the sales of Irish products in the dollar area.

Devaluation Most Unwelcome to Ireland

During an address on September 19, 1949, over "Radio Eireann", Mr. P. McGilligan, Minister for Finance, said that devaluation of the pound sterling was "most unwelcome", but that the Government of Ireland had decided the course of "least disadvantage" was for the Irish pound to follow the pound sterling.

The establishment of an Irish currency, as distinct from sterling, was one of the planks in the platform of the *Clann na Poblachta* at the general election, held in February, 1948. This party, whose leader Sean MacBride is now Minister for External Affairs, forms part of the present "Inter-Party" government. The Minister for Finance declared that the government had given serious consideration to the possibility of the Irish pound striking its own exchange rate with the dollar, and enumerated the reasons governing the decision of his government to maintain parity with sterling. Ninety per cent of the foreign earnings of Ireland last year were in sterling, while dollar earnings were less than six per cent of the total. Ireland's external investments are almost entirely in sterling,

and the economic bonds between Great Britain and Ireland are so close that industrial chaos would have doubtless occurred if the Irish pound had broken away from sterling.

The Minister assured listeners that devaluation should not cause any significant rise in the cost of living. He instanced wheat, the most important item affected, and said that the rise in cost was estimated at one per cent. He admitted, however, that "some increase might be expected in the cost of imports from Great Britain and other countries", which had a dollar content. It seems clear also that the cost of many home-manufactured articles using raw material from the dollar area must increase. An obvious example is feedstuffs, which is the raw material for Ireland's principal export—agricultural produce. The Minister reminded listeners that increases would not become evident at once, and gave an assurance that the government would not allow any section of the community to make unreasonable profits.

Canadian Exporters at an Advantage

The announcement of the devaluation of the Canadian dollar came as a relief to importers from Canada, and should give Canadian exporters a considerable advantage over American competitors.

The unexpectedly low figure at which the pound has been valued came as a shock to Irish importers from the dollar area, and the full implications are not yet clear. A number of dollar allocations have been made during the last few weeks, and importers are now faced with the realization that $1,000, which would have cost £250 last week, are now worth over £350 if American currency and about £325 if Canadian. Wheat, petrol, oil, feedstuffs and machinery are items which this country obtains from the dollar area, and whose cost must now be recalculated.

Australian Egg Shipments Show Increase

Melbourne, September 10, 1949.—(FTS)—More eggs are being packed for export in the State of Victoria than ever before, and it is estimated that the minimum target for this year of 200,000 cases will be achieved. This is an increase of 39,000 cases over the total shipments to Great Britain in 1948. During the latter part of August, 48·3 per cent of the egg production was packed for export, compared with an average of only 25 per cent last year. The chairman of the Victoria Egg Board declared that the export pack was already 7,500 cases ahead of last year at the end of August, despite the later start and difficulties arising from the coal strike in Australia.

Poultry exports to Great Britain are expected to reach a record of 9,000 tons. Shipments have increased rapidly since 1946, when a contract was negotiated with the British Government. The following export figures have been issued by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture:

Australian Poultry Exports to Britain

(In Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	Jan.-June, 1949
Boiler fowls	509	2,218	2,643	3,162
Chickens	31	826	1,631	1,640
Ducks	8	182	284	362
Turkeys	622	1,053	1,602	....
Total value	£ 262,643	£ 893,111	£1,382,084	£1,144,553

44012—2

Raw Material Shortage Adversely Affects Indian Jute Industry

Measures adopted to conserve supplies until new season's deliveries are received—Prices of manufactures have declined but are still 338 per cent higher than in 1940—Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Essential Commodities ensures future supplies of raw jute—Measures taken to increase cultivation.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian)

NEW DELHI, July 20, 1949.—During recent months the Indian jute industry has been facing a difficult situation, due to the extreme scarcity of raw jute supplies from Pakistan. On April 16, the Government of India announced that, after discussion with the main interests concerned, they had advised the jute industry to adopt certain measures with a view to tiding them over the crisis until the new season's supplies begin to arrive from September onward. These measures, including the curtailment of hessian production up to 12½ per cent of its total loomage, redistribution of stocks of hessian quality jute between the various mills, and stoppage of work in mills of more than 200 looms for one week every month until the end of the year, have already become effective. However, mills are at liberty to carry out essential maintenance and repair work and to make arrangements for receiving and despatching raw jute or coal or other essential materials during the closure period.

Before this agreement was reached, stocks had become so depleted that the current rate of production would have left the mills with 600,000 to 700,000 bales at the end of August, just enough for about five weeks' consumption. A no less serious crisis has also developed in the prices of manufactured goods. Due to lack of demand, the prices of jute goods have declined by as much as 15 to 20 per cent within the last three months, involving the industry as a whole in a loss of Rs.25,000 a month since February last. Some individual mills have had to close indefinitely to avoid further losses. It has been estimated that the industry is bearing a monthly loss approximately equal to 1½ years' profit taken over the last fifteen years and that, at the present rate, the total reserves (Rs.270,000,000) will be completely dissipated in ten months.

Despite the decline in price, jute manufactures are far dearer than many of the substitutes now becoming popular throughout the world, especially in the North American market. A general index figure shows that jute prices are now 338 per cent higher than in 1940 as compared with an increase of 320 per cent for cotton, 180 per cent for wool, 150 per cent for rayon, and 183 per cent for paper. The inevitable result has been the extension of the lower-priced substitutes into many old markets for jute products. It is reported that the Pakistan Government is contemplating a plan to have its raw jute processed in foreign countries. Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Italy have all offered to process raw jute for Pakistan, but high costs of transport, insurance and processing make the practicability of this scheme doubtful.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement Negotiated

Against this background, the terms governing the import of raw jute into the Indian Dominion under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Essential

Commodities, reached on June 24, should meet with favour. Under this agreement, Pakistan has consented to supply, free of duty, 4,000,000 bales of raw jute during 1949-50, this being the estimated requirements of India based on a favourable supply position of jute in both the Dominions. The Pakistan raw jute crop is expected to be about 8,000,000 bales this year, a higher figure than a year ago.

Despite the acute shortage of raw jute, the Government of India is determined not to allow exports to fall off because of slack working conditions in the industry, and the Jute Mills Association has undertaken to meet all demands from abroad for jute products, if necessary at the expense of the home market. The following quotas, in long tons, have been allotted for the half-year ending December 25, 1949: Northern Rhodesia, 600; Britain, 50,000; French Indo-China, 7,500; French North Africa, 2,000; French West Africa, 2,500; Australia, 67,000; Egypt, 28,000; Finland, 500; Switzerland, 250; Yugoslavia, 2,500; Ceylon, 3,500; Peru, 6,700; Syria, 3,500; Burma, 18,000.

The Government of India is making noteworthy efforts to meet the raw jute shortage by extending cultivation in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam, introducing jute cultivation into areas with favourable soil and climatic conditions, such as Travancore and Madras, improving methods of cultivation and distributing fertilizers. The measures proposed for increasing production are estimated to bring in an additional production of 750,000 bales during the current year.

Value of British Honduras Currency Unchanged

Kingston, Jamaica, September 28, 1949.—(FTS)—The British Honduras dollar, equivalent in value to the United States dollar, is not to be devalued. A notice published in the British Honduras *Gazette* of September 18 reads: "It is notified for general information, with reference to the devaluation of the pound sterling, that the position in British Honduras will be that there will be no change in the International Monetary Fund parity of the currency, which will accordingly remain unchanged in relation to gold and the United States dollar; and will appreciate correspondingly in relation to sterling."

British Adverse Trade Balance Higher in August

London, September 23, 1949.—(FTS)—British imports in August were valued at £200,000,000 and exports at £141,300,000. The adverse balance of trade, amounting to £58,600,000, was the largest overall deficit for any month this year. It is approximately £18,200,000 larger than in July and £4,400,000 more than in June.

Special factors have affected both the decline in exports and the increase in imports which created the larger deficit. Among these factors were the severe South African import restrictions and the July dock strike, which tended to boost the August import figures. Exports to South Africa, which in June went up to the high rate of £19·5 million, fell in August to just under £5·5 million.

Official estimates show that exports to the United States amounted in August to £3·3 million as compared with £3·8 million in July; while exports to Canada fell from £6·7 million in July to £5·7 million in August. The devaluation of sterling which has since taken effect should tend to correct this downward movement of exports to hard-currency countries.

44012—2½

Egyptian Market Difficult, But Not Closed to Canadian Exporters

Conditions of buyers' market exist—Exchange position discriminates against imports from hard-currency countries—Continuing demand for capital and consumer goods—Ready market for essentials which cannot be procured from sterling sources.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, September 27, 1949.—Egypt at this time is a difficult market for Canadian exporters but not an impossible one. General business activity seems to be on the down grade and the conditions of a buyers' market obviously exist. In addition, the Egyptian exchange position discriminates against imports from hard-currency countries. Nevertheless, there is a continuing demand for imports of all kinds, both capital and consumers' goods, and Canada may continue to participate in this trade in certain circumstances.

The only commodities which Canada can hope to sell easily in this market are those essentials which cannot be procured from sterling sources, for example, asbestos. In the case of such commodities, import permits will be readily granted and Canadian dollar exchange provided. In the case of all other commodities, the position of the Canadian exporter depends, in the final analysis, on the comparative profit possibilities to the Egyptian importer. With products that have any degree of essentiality, it is possible for the importer to arrange payment in dollar exchange by devious barter transactions. Even with luxury goods, skilful importers are still finding it possible to cater for local demand. Such arrangements are expensive to the importer and can only be undertaken where the dollar price is sufficiently lower than the sterling price. At any rate, the market is not closed to anyone who can meet this drastic form of competition.

Period of Deficit Financing by Country Indicated

Although no financial review of Egyptian government revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1948-49 has yet been published, there are clear indications that the country has now entered upon a period of deficit financing. The estimate for that year anticipated revenues of £E141·5 millions, expenditures of £E183·4 millions, with a resultant deficit of £E41·9 millions. The deficit was to be met by the proceeds of £E30 million War Loan and by drawing on an old-established reserve fund. Since the Minister of Finance has recently announced that the reserve fund has been completely exhausted, it would appear that the actual deficit may have been greater than anticipated.

The budget, approved by Parliament in July for the fiscal year 1949-50, anticipates expenditure of £E187·5 millions as compared with revenues of £E157·8 millions, leaving a deficit of £E29·7 millions to be provided for out of War Loan and reserve.

In the current fiscal year it is notable that more than £E50 millions is earmarked for the expenses of the Ministry of War and Marine.

Circulation of Treasury Notes appears to be falling, the figure having dropped from the peak figure of £E153·8 millions in December, 1948, to £E141 millions by the end of June, 1949.

Economy Hampered by Shortage of Dollars

The Egyptian economy continues to be hampered by shortage of dollar exchange and a surplus of sterling. The existence of large sterling assets in London, which are drawn upon from year to year in agreed amounts, makes it possible for the country continually to run an overall deficit in her current balance of payments. Although current payments with the sterling area are always favourable, a large unfavourable balance results from Egypt's trade with countries outside the sterling area and principally with the dollar countries. Only by means of heavy sterling payments to the transferable area and to "third" countries can the surplus of sterling be utilized. In spite of United Kingdom objections, the commercial and financial authorities in Egypt are continuing to find ways and means of converting their sterling surpluses into imports of dollar merchandise.

The foreign trade of Egypt is still expanding, Egyptian statistics for the first quarter of 1949 showing imports of £E46·9 millions and exports of £E37·4 millions, as compared with imports of £E30·5 millions and exports £E29·8 millions in the same period of 1948. In this period it is notable that Canada, according to Egyptian statistics, takes fourth place in the import trade of the country. Imports from Canada totalled £E3·2 millions as compared with imports from the United Kingdom of £E9·6 millions, United States, £E3·7 millions and Italy, £E3·6 millions.

Negotiation of Bilateral Agreements Continued

During the first half of this year, Egypt continued the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements and, by renewal, has kept in force most of the earlier agreements concluded. At the time of writing, bilateral agreements are effective with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Western Germany, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Saudi Arabia, India and Pakistan. Negotiations are in progress for similar agreements with Bulgaria, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Yemen and Japan.

The principal purpose of the United Kingdom-Egypt agreement is financial and has to do with the release of a portion of Egypt's sterling balances. The agreement, however, does express the hope that the United Kingdom will be able to provide Egyptian requirements of British merchandise to the total value of £50 millions (including petroleum products) in 1949, as compared with £32 millions last year.

The agreements with France, Switzerland, Western Germany and Poland provide in general for the exchange of Egyptian products, mostly cotton, against the varied industrial products of these European countries. The agreements provide means whereby the balances between these countries are settled without reference to sterling. Negotiations with Yugoslavia resulted in an agreement covering exports from Egypt of specified quantities of cotton, cotton yarn, manganese and salt, and imports from Yugoslavia of maize, timber and sundry other essentials.

In the case of India and Pakistan, the agreements specify Egyptian rice in trade for jute. With Saudi Arabia, it is the supply of sundry Egyptian products, including cereals and textiles, in exchange for the repatriation direct to the National Bank of Egypt of Egyptian bank and treasury notes spent in Saudi Arabia by pilgrims to Mecca.

The Egyptian government is endeavouring to foster industrial development, but although the local newspapers are continually filled with news of imminent developments in the steel industry, in paper mills, etc., it is difficult to find any evidence that such projects are likely to attract the required capital in the near future. An exception is the plan for

the production of chemical fertilizer, on which considerable work has already been done and which may come into production early in 1950.

Textile Industry Facing Critical Difficulties

At present, Egypt's largest and best established industry, textiles, is facing critical difficulties. This industry was built up during the war from a production capacity of 23,600 tons per annum in 1939 to 42,000 tons annually at present. Local consumption was estimated at only one-third of this figure and the exportable surplus is extremely difficult to sell because production costs are out of line with those of other textile producing countries. Faced with the prospect of widespread unemployment in this important industry, the Egyptian government, early in September, decided to grant a subsidy of £E485,000 to assist the export of cotton yarns. This is a temporary arrangement which will run through to the end of February, 1950, by which time it is hoped that the government will have worked out a permanent policy to reduce costs for the textile industry.

The cotton crop now being harvested is almost certain to be greater than last year's, because of considerably increased acreage. Some weeks ago it was estimated to exceed 10 million cantars, compared with last year's crop of 8,900,000 cantars. However, in the meantime, the Delta district has been attacked by leaf worm to a serious extent and the crop of long staple Karnak cotton may not turn out more than 2½ million cantars as compared with the expectation of some four million cantars. The short staple varieties, such as Ashmouni, which are grown in Upper Egypt, have not been affected and the crop is expected to be good. Even in the case of Karnak, in spite of damage to the plants, production will certainly be greater than last year and the short staple varieties are likely to be fully as abundant.

Cotton Market Subject to Frequent Fluctuations

The Alexandria cotton market is subject to frequent fluctuations within the limits imposed by government control. On an average throughout the early part of this year, prices have been appreciably lower than in 1948, and more in line with other competing countries. Recent rumours concerning crop damage have started prices moving upwards again, and this trend has been accentuated by the devaluation of sterling.

The wheat harvest, at 1,125,000 tons, is greater than last year's by nearly five per cent, but it still is only about a quarter enough for the requirements of the country.

Onion production for 1948-49 is estimated to total 5,812,000 cantars as compared with something over four million cantars in 1948. The large crop resulted in very low prices locally and it is probable that profits on exports were correspondingly larger this year.

Retail trading was marked by dullness and uncertainty during the first half of 1949. The number of bankruptcies amounted to thirty for the period covered, compared with twenty-two in the same period of 1948.

Wholesale Price Index Declined

The wholesale price index dropped from 324·3 at the end of 1948 to 307·9 in May this year. In late 1948 there was considerable desire on the part of importers to take advantage of foreign exchange conditions then existing and to purchase many apparently profitable lines of dollar merchandise. The result was that the market became overloaded, particularly with American motor cars, electric refrigerators and numerous

other luxury lines. Retail prices have been drastically revised in an effort to get rid of these surpluses, an example being Ford motor cars, which in December, 1948, were marketing at £E907 and at present are selling freely at £E818 or less.

Security values continued to decline throughout the year and, at the end of June, the general index was 110 points below the peak of 1945 and 21 points below the figure for March this year. This weakness on the stock exchange has been to some extent psychological because dividends generally have held up favourably in comparison with previous years.

The war in Palestine of course caused considerable apprehension and led to liquidation of securities, particularly by Jews. Restrictive legislation in respect to the employment of foreign residents led to further liquidation in Egyptian securities.

Direct Shipments to Shanghai Presently Refused

Steamship companies, comprising the Far East Freight Conference, will not accept cargo for discharge in Shanghai, due to the hazards presently involved in routing vessels to that port. Congestion in Hong Kong, caused by the discharge there of cargo destined for Shanghai, is a contributing factor. The amount of Shanghai cargo, landed in Hong Kong under bill of lading terms, and awaiting the disposal instructions of consignees, has reached serious proportions. The port authorities are considering the application of special powers, which will entail the removal of cargo from warehouses to open dumps. Restrictions have already been imposed on the shipment to Hong Kong of paper, cotton, wool tops and sulphate of ammonia. The discharge of these commodities will be permitted only after an assurance has been given to the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce that the cargo will be cleared within seven days.

Some vessels have attempted to reach Shanghai under the existing conditions. The S.S. *Anchses,* which was recently damaged by shell fire en route to Shanghai, is an example of unsuccessful efforts to run the blockade.

Revenue of Canadian Railways Reach All-time High

Canadian railways reported operating revenues of $875,832,290 in 1948, an increase of $90,654,370 or 11·5 per cent over 1947 to establish an all-time high. This is some $79,196,000, or 9·9 per cent, above the previous record set in 1944. Increased freight rates were largely responsible for the peak earnings. However, expenses, sparked by increases in wages and material costs, jumped from $690,821,047 in 1947 to a record figure of $808,126,455, up 17 per cent or $117,305,408. The advance in expenses in 1948 over 1947 exceeded that in revenues by $26,651,000. Consequently the difference between operating revenues and expenses shows net revenues on operations of $67,705,835 against $94,356,873 in 1947.

Revenue freight tons carried, excluding duplications, rose from 152,855,820 to 154,932,804 tons, or by 1·36 per cent over 1947, but ton miles were down from 60·1 to 59·1 billion. The number of passengers carried continued to decline from the wartime peaks, 38,279,981 being recorded in 1948 compared with 40,941,387 passengers in 1947, a decrease of 6·5 per cent. Passenger revenues eased 4·9 per cent, while passenger mileage declined 6·8 per cent, indicating shorter average journeys.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics, October 4, 1949*)

Greece Trys to Maintain Prices of Basic Import Items Despite Devaluation

Foodstuffs, clothing, footwear and raw materials of an essential character extended preferential foreign exchange rate—Effort also made to reduce cost of production.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ATHENS, September 22, 1949.—Greece has devaluated the drachma to a new parity of 15,000 drachmas to the United States dollar and 42,000 drachmas to the pound sterling, following the decision of Great Britain to devalue her currency. The new rates correspond to the open market rates, prevailing for some time, and on which prices of commodities have in general been based.

Foreign exchange rates in Greece consist of the basic rates plus rates for foreign exchange certificates, instituted in October, 1947. The basic rates are now maintained at Drs.5,000 to the dollar and Drs.20,000 to the pound. The rates for foreign exchange certificates, which were formerly Drs.5,000 and Drs.12,000, respectively, are now fixed at Drs.10,000 and Drs.22,000, respectively. These rates of foreign exchange certificates, initially fixed by the Bank of Greece, fluctuate on the market according to supply and demand. Such fluctuations, however, have not been very great, and it is expected that the rates will be maintained at or around the new levels. The basic rates, plus the opening rates for foreign exchange certificates, are now as follows:

$—Drs.5,000 plus 10,000=Drs.15,000,

£—Drs.20,000 plus 22,000=Drs.42,000.

Concerning these rates for foreign exchange certificates, exception is made at present in the case of imported essential items, so as to maintain the prices of basic foodstuffs, clothing, footwear and raw materials, which will continue to be imported at the former prevailing rates of Drs.10,000 to the dollar and Drs.32,000 to the pound.

Foodstuffs to be extended such preferential foreign exchange rate treatment are: Cereals and flour, meat, pulse, sugar, eggs, fats, seed oils, rice, codfish and herring, fresh fish, cheese, milk (powdered and evaporated), fuel (liquid and solid), cotton, wool, sulphur and copper sulphate, fertilizers, leather, canned meat and fish. (Canned meat and fish are intended for distribution to civil servants.)

In a statement on devaluation, the Prime Minister announced that the government was hoping:

(*a*) to increase exports
(*b*) to increase invisible exports—tourists, remittances from abroad, etc.
(*c*) to stimulate the influx of foreign capital—protective measures to be instituted
(*d*) to increase the budget revenue
(*e*) to stimulate reconstruction.

It is further hoped that the cost of living will be maintained. For this purpose, prices of essentials will be maintained at pre-devaluation levels. There is a further intention of reducing the cost of money through curtailment of the rate of interest and bank commissions, in an effort to reduce the costs of production.

It is too early to comment on the effect of the devaluation of the drachma. It is bound to have a number of repercussions, however.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	242·0	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0
February	57·4	59·6	227·2	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0
March	71·1	73·3	282·7	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8
April	48·5	50·9	282·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8
May	75·6	67·0	368·4	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9
June	73·3	66·0	343·2	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1
July	74·4	66·2	278·7	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3
August	77·1	69·1	257·0	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7
September	76·8	72·2	264·6	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	.....
October	91·3	88·2	314·0	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	.....
November	95·0	86·0	312·5	238·6	232·2	253·1	293·9	.....
December	81·3	68·9	266·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,440·0	3,218·3	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	1,917·6

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	126·4	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8
February	42·9	47·0	138·4	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0
March	59·1	65·1	150·8	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9
April	45·3	48·9	137·5	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7
May	66·1	67·1	159·0	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5
June	60·5	58·9	152·5	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5
July	57·6	55·8	148·5	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9
August	57·9	57·0	157·3	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1
September	59·6	56·4	159·7	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	.....
October	68·6	63·9	160·1	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	.....
November	70·1	63·3	141·6	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	.....
December	52·2	44·3	127·2	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,758·9	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	1,852 4

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 119·6	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 90·9	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 139·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	— 16·9
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 149·2	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	— 32·2	— 11·6	— 2·4
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 211·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 193·5	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 133·3	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 101·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 107·6	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	.....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 158·4	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	— 0·8	+ 66·0	.....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 175·9	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 142·9	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+1,724·2	+1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 83·7

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for export and imports.

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Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	94·8	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8
February	23·6	27·3	78·2	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1
March	26·4	27·8	110·4	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5
April	16·4	18·8	101·2	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0
May	30·5	27·9	140·2	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4
June	28·9	25·6	127·9	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7
July	30·5	25·8	104·9	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6
August	31·3	26·7	90·2	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9
September	30·8	28·9	94·4	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	.....
October	38·4	36·0	112·6	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	.....
November	41·4	35·8	102·2	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	.....
December	30·0	25·5	77·9	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	1,235·0	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	469·0

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	7·1	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9
March	10·9	11·5	9·8	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3
April	8·4	9·2	8·4	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1
May	12·7	11·9	13·0	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5
June	10·8	9·2	9·4	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0
July	11·3	9·7	5·9	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4
August	11·4	10·4	4·6	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2
September	10·5	10·0	7·1	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	.....
October	11·0	11·6	18·1	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	.....
November	13·0	11·0	11·1	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	.....
December	8·0	7·0	9·4	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	110·6	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	218·8

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 88·2	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 72·0	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 100·7	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 93·0	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 127·3	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 118·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 99·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 85·7	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 87·7	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	.....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 94·9	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	.....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 91·3	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 68·7	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 1,127·5	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·2	+ 253·0

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	85·3	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0
February	19·7	16·8	91·6	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7
March	25·9	22·7	97·4	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4
April	20·1	18·0	120·3	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7
May	26·1	20·4	131·9	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2
June	25·1	20·0	111·2	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9
July	25·9	21·0	98·8	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4
August	28·3	25·3	86·0	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4
September	29·4	25·1	110·5	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	.....
October	33·5	28·0	123·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	.....
November	31·9	28·4	118·9	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	.....
December	33·3	24·7	126·4	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,301·3	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	910·6

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	106·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8
February	27·9	31·2	115·8	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8
March	38·0	42·9	123·3	105·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0
April	29·2	31·4	114·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3
May	38·3	40·5	127·0	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1
June	36·4	37·1	122·2	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9
July	33·4	34·1	124·0	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3
August	33·7	35·3	138·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6
September	36·2	34·7	135·6	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	.....
October	42·5	38·5	121·4	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	.....
November	40·8	37·6	116·1	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	.....
December	33·6	29·2	102·9	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	.....
Total	418·7	424·7	1,447·2	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,805·8	1,312·6

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 18·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 22·7	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 19·4	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 9·0	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 6·8	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 9·0	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 23·3	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 50·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 23·0	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	.....
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	+ 5·2	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·6	.....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	+ 6·4	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 25·9	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	.....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	− 112·7	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 389·1

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Scottish Industrial Development Is Portrayed at National Exhibition

Scottish Industries Exhibition comprised displays, valued at £5 million, by 303 exhibitors representing a hundred different industries—Primary object of exhibition to stimulate demand for Scottish goods—Canadian officials were guests of exhibition authorities.

By J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

GLASGOW, September 20, 1949.—Industrial progress in this country was portrayed most effectively at the Scottish Industries Exhibition, which was held in Glasgow from September 1-17. The displays, valued at £5,000,000, were provided by 303 exhibitors, representing over a hundred different industries. Most of the well-known Scottish firms were represented, but the participation by a number of these was purely a matter of prestige. They have on their order books as much business as it is possible to handle for some time to come, and new accounts cannot be entertained.

This exhibition, held in Kelvin Hall, was sponsored by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), and launched for the purpose of telling the world about the advances achieved by Scotland. In the words of Sir Steven Bilsland, President of the Scottish Council, the exhibition was "part of a long-term policy, to promote and complete the development of the industry Scotland requires—adequate, balanced, modern in type and outlook—and to make known throughout the world the determination of Scotland to maintain and further her position by the design, craftsmanship, quality and value of her products." Its primary purpose was to stimulate demand for Scottish goods. Its second use was to show what kinds of "new" industries have sprung up in Scotland since the war, and why they have succeeded. This should be an object lesson for manufacturers, for workers and for firms who might be persuaded to establish new plants in Scotland.

Attendance at the Scottish Industries Exhibition was 544,867. The number of buyers, from home and overseas, rose steadily from 650 on the opening day to more than 2,000 at the close of the first week. The value of orders received cannot be indicated, though it was estimated that these would amount to approximately £10,000,000.

New Light Industries Established

Scotland is traditionally famous for such industries as shipbuilding, steel production and heavy engineering, but the acute impact of the depression of the early thirties led to a concerted effort to introduce new light industries and to a wider dispersal of Scottish industry as a whole, which, until recently was largely concentrated in a small area around Glasgow. This trend, which received a considerable impetus due to the war, has continued at an accelerated pace in the postwar period. The importance of the part played in this development by the Scottish Council can scarcely be over-estimated, and the exhibition afforded an admirable opportunity for a host of the new and smaller enterprises to show their wares.

Products of the industries represented included foodstuffs and beverages of all sorts, sporting goods, toys, knitwear, jewellery, nylon hosiery,

cooking and heating apparatus (coal, gas and electric), carpets, cash registers, tartan goods, leather goods, stationery, radio and television sets, rainwear, refrigerators, confectionery, plastics, pottery, watches and clocks, agricultural machinery and implements, sewing-machines, weighing-machines, vacuum cleaners, tools, scientific instruments, rubber goods, clothing and fashion goods (including Highland dress and regalia), footwear, surgical dressings, glassware, tweeds, bakery and mixing machinery, office equipment, furniture, house furnishings, and umbrellas. The foregoing list represents largely the displays of "new" industries. There were in addition a number of fine displays by the shipbuilding, iron and steel, coal-mining, heavy engineering, and machine-tool industries, as well as a number of special exhibits of a prestige nature staged by such organizations as the Clyde Navigation Trust, British Airways, the National Coal Board, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Council of Industrial Design (Scottish Committee), Imperial Chemical Industries, Scotch Whisky Association, the Distillers Company Limited, and the Ministry of Supply.

Canadian Officials Guests of Exhibition Authorities

The exhibition authorities made arrangements not only to assist buyers to see what they wanted to see in the exhibition itself but to make contact with any Scottish manufacturer, whether an exhibitor or not, in whose products they were interested. In addition, they were hosts, during the exhibition, to the high commissioners and trade commissioners of the Dominions and the ambassadors and trade representatives of numerous other countries. September 2 was "Canada Day" at the exhibition and was marked by the visit of Canadian officials stationed in the United Kingdom, headed by the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, and including the Canadian Commercial Counsellor, the Agents-General for the provinces, and the Chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. At a luncheon in his honour, the High Commissioner said: "I came to Glasgow prepared to see exhibited the traditional Scottish exports which the industry and skill of your people have made so well known in every market of the world. I had not expected to see, however, the wide variety of products which are on display and which betoken the new developments which have been taking place in Scottish industries. These new manufactures appear to me to be of a consistently high quality. I am greatly pleased to know that for the new products, as for the old, 'Made in Scotland' will continue to be a hallmark of excellence. If the reactions of buyers are anything like my own, the crowded pages of the order books of your industries on the close of the exhibition should bear concrete evidence of the success of your efforts. I hope that these order books will contain a very high proportion of purchases by Canadian and United States buyers". He then went on to say a few words about the technique of increasing sales to the dollar areas, and concluded: "There is wealth in the Canadian and United States markets. The earning of this wealth is now a vital national duty, perhaps the most vital that has ever confronted industry in Great Britain. In this task I know that Scotland will play its full part."

Successful as the exhibition was, its sponsors and promoters, as well as exhibitors, fully appreciate the fact that the display is only one of the several steps necessary if full advantage is to be taken of present opportunities in the hard-currency areas—opportunities which have been considerably enhanced by the recent devaluation of the pound sterling. It is recognized that what is required is an intensive effort to display, and thereafter to sell, the widest possible range of goods in countries

overseas. There are already numerous indications that this effort will be made and that Scottish firms will respond to the advice given today by the Board of Trade in a statement issued for the guidance of United Kingdom exporters. This statement points out that exporting industries should act swiftly to take full advantage of the new situation; that if they find they can increase their dollar sales they must go all out for this objective, even if it means losing ground in other markets; that merchandising, design, packaging, advertising and salesmanship all have a contribution to make, and it is essential to bring them all to the highest pitch of efficiency.

Livestock Production in French Equatorial Africa is Considered in Ten-Year Plan

Substantial increases in the yield from agricultural, forestry and mineral resources anticipated—Exportable surpluses should be correspondingly higher.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville

(Editor's Note—Material for this report was compiled by Mr. Ausman before his departure for Canada. He is now on tour, discussing with businessmen in this country conditions in the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa and Angola.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, August 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Livestock production in French Equatorial Africa is almost entirely in native hands, and it is not possible to estimate the present livestock population. It is believed there are approximately one million animals, not including poultry, in this territory, and that the number can be increased to three million during the next ten years. Exports of animal products are also difficult to determine, as tens of thousands of cattle and considerable quantities of butter and skins are smuggled each year across the borders into Nigeria and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The official export figures for 1947 are: Cattle, 13,772 head; sheep and goats, 2,261 head, other animals, 1,514 head; butter, 1,297 metric tons; hides and skins, 297 metric tons.

Substantial increases in the production of various agricultural, forestry and mineral resources in French Equatorial Africa are anticipated under the ten-year plan for the development of this territory. It is expected that exportable surpluses will be correspondingly larger.

Agricultural Exports Anticipated

(In Metric Tons)

	1947	1957
Cotton fibre	21,064	42,000
Cottonseed oil	....	3,500
Palm oil	2,674	25,000
Palm kernels	9,289	25,000
Peanuts	....	135,000
(or peanut oil)	....	45,000
Rice	....	44,000
Rubber	565	3,000
Cocoa	1,596	3,500
Coffee	5,926	4,000
Tobacco	237	2,000

The 1947 tonnages are current averages except in the case of cotton, which on two other occasions reached the 25,000-ton mark, and coffee, the average production of which, during the last ten years, was only 2,843 tons and latterly has varied between 3,500 and 4,000 tons.

As a result of efforts made by the Agricultural Service since 1941 to improve both quantity and quality of production, and the introduction of plantation rubber and peanuts, the targets set for 1949 do not seem to be unreasonable.

Forestry Production Under Ten-year Plan

(In Metric Tons)

	1947 Exports		1957 Exports	
	Okume wood	Other	Okume wood	Other
Logs and squared timber	112,125	10,526	200,000	57,100
Peeled veneers and plywood	3,507	.....	28,600	11,400
Sawn timber	880	3,888	11,400	28,600
Fibre board	.....	.....	30,000	20,000
Woodpulp	.....	.....	30,000	100,000
Sawn veneers	.....	.....	.....	1,700

It is hoped to reach the proposed figures by using a total of 560,000 tons of logs and the recovery of 95,000 tons of waste. The figure for sawn timber is considerably below the program originally established by the authorities in Paris for several reasons. The reconstruction in France did not get under way, due to financial difficulties, and the anticipated demand for the colonial wood has not materialized. At the same time, competition from other sources has made itself felt earlier than expected. Other European countries, for the same reason as France, reduced their own requirements and intensified exports of timber to ease their foreign trade balances.

On the other hand, woodpulp and fibre estimates have been increased, as it was felt that many quick-growing tropical trees were useful for this purpose only, whereas European species were more valuable for timber.

Mining Industry Relatively Unimportant

Mining allocations in the Ten-Year Plan are very small, amounting to 67,000 francs, as the mining industry in French Equatorial Africa is relatively unimportant, and its development is the concern only of private enterprise. The colony is interested in controlling mining rights, the mechanical methods of extraction and the methods for evaluating potential resources. Production in 1947 was as follows: Gold, 2,182 kilos; diamonds, 107,000 carats; and lead ore, 5,200 metric tons.

Canadian Agricultural Production Higher

Agricultural production in Canada in 1948 was higher than in the preceding year, but was down somewhat from the all-time high reached in 1942. The index of farm production in 1948, on the base 1935-39=100, was calculated at 125·2 as compared with 115·8 in 1947, the gain being accounted for by the increased production of grains, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables, which more than offset declines registered by the other commodities.

The high point of the index was 164·2 in 1942. This high level was due in large part to extremely large crops of grain and the wartime expansion of the livestock industry which by that time was well under way. The low point occurred in 1937, when the index dropped to 83·7, largely as a result of extremely small grain crops, particularly in Saskatchewan.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Strengthening of Economy on West Coast of United States Indicated

Not all lines of activity have improved, nor has gain been sufficient to reach 1948 level—Employment situation generally satisfactory—Decline in dollar volume of sales expected by department stores — Smaller [illegible] for field crops anticipated.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General for Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19, 1949.—While a strengthening of the economy in the Twelfth District* is indicated by a report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, not all lines of activity have improved, nor has the gain been sufficient, in most cases, to carry the rate of activity up to the 1948 level. Employment has continued to grow slightly (on a seasonally adjusted basis) ever since March, and June figures indicate that non-agricultural employment gained one per cent over May. Preliminary indications are that July employment also increased slightly. On the other hand, a number of areas in the District also reported relatively small increases in unemployment owing to the failure of job expansion to keep pace with the seasonal increase in the labour force. The largest growth in unemployment occurred in the Pacific Northwest, where it appeared to be due in part to vacations and shutdowns in the lumber industry.

During June, activity in the lumber industry continued to show the effects of uncertain markets. District production remained near the May level (after allowing for seasonal differences). Output in the western pine area increased in response to a demand for higher grades of pine. On a seasonally adjusted basis, it appears likely that July production did not differ much from output in June. Reports from the Douglas fir region indicate that demand tended to be stronger in July. Lumber prices continued to hold fairly steady except for a reported weakness in the lower grades of pine. Many trade sources report that retailers have relatively light stocks and are continuing to buy only on a replacement basis.

Demand for Base Metals Increased

During late June and July the demand for base metals rebounded from the low level of the second quarter. After several months of declining orders and declining prices, the orders for lead, copper and zinc increased. Toward the middle of July, prices firmed and slight increases were reported toward the end of the month.

The situation in steel also appeared to be improved. Despite a decline in production during July, producers reported somewhat increased interest in their products, and most firms were of the opinion that the fourth quarter would be very good. One steel plant reported that it was reactivating an open hearth furnace which closed down earlier this year.

Consumers continued to spend with a measure of caution. July department store sales, based on early reports, appear to have been slightly lower than in June after allowing for seasonal variation. Department store executives reported that they expected second-half dollar sales to be

*The Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System comprises the Western States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

smaller than in the second half of 1948, but the gap in the second half of this year between 1949 sales and 1948 sales was expected to be smaller than the gap during the first six months. It was also quite apparent that consumers had considerable funds available and stood ready to buy merchandise of good quality and attractive price.

Value of New Building Permits Declined

The total value of new building permits issued in urban areas of the District declined sharply in May and June. Preliminary figures indicate a sharp drop in July. Despite the decline in building permits issued, construction employment continued to increase. The backlog of work created by building authorized earlier this year was being reflected in a seasonal increase in construction activity.

After a sharp increase in March over the low level of January and February of this year, the dollar volume of urban building permits declined in each of the succeeding months. July building permits, based on preliminary information, were 19 per cent below July, 1948, and June, 1949, and were almost 30 per cent below the March level. The dollar amount of permits issued, however, was still substantially above the very low levels of last winter. The sharp increase in March was due primarily to the authorization of one large housing project.

Department stores expect the dollar volume of sales in the Twelfth District to be at a lower level during the second half of this year than during the same period last year. This would be a continuation of the year-period decrease during the first six months of this year. For the year as a whole, a decrease from 1948 would be the first annual decrease in eleven years. This is not to say, however, that the dollar volume of department store sales is heading towards a disastrous decline. Rather, sales for the first six months are surpassed only by the corresponding period of 1948, a record-breaking year.

For the first six months of this year, compared with the same period last year, department stores experienced large decreases in the dollar sales of major household appliances, linoleum, domestic floor coverings, and woollen dress goods, with smaller decreases in most other departments. Major exceptions were the increases made in the sales of costume jewellery, men's furnishings and hats, the radio-phonograph-television department, and several of the basement store apparel items. Most of the stores expect sales decreases for the period August through October in the piece-goods and household textiles and house-furnishings groups. Only in women's and misses' apparel do more than half the stores expect sales to equal or surpass those of last year.

Most field crops in the District are expected to yield smaller outputs than last year. The exceptions are corn and oats, which may show moderate increases, and cotton and rice, both of which probably will yield record crops. California and Arizona cotton farmers took advantage of what will undoubtedly be the last year of unrestricted plantings by increasing planted acreages 19 and 34 per cent, respectively. Production prospects for the important wheat crop have changed considerably the last few months. A relatively large acreage was seeded to winter wheat in Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The severe winter, however, caused considerable winter kill and more than the usual replanting to spring wheat was necessitated. Consequently, since March, the District's spring wheat acreage has increased one-third, while winter wheat acreage has decreased. Total wheat acreage is still slightly above that of last year, but production is expected to be considerably less. Prospective yields have dropped appreciably because of the relatively dry spring, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

Large supplies of fruits and nuts are practically assured for 1949. Though the apricot and California dried prune crops were down, the forecast for other deciduous fruits indicates much larger crops than last year. The colder than usual winter brought about a long dormant period which seems to have benefited these crops. The citrus fruit crops, on the other hand, were severely damaged by the winter freezes. Although crop prospects have improved somewhat in recent months, total citrus production will still be one-fourth less than that of last year.

The supply of winter and spring vegetables was generally below last year's. The severe winter weather caused considerable damage and required replanting to later crops in many cases. The asparagus crop increased considerably over last year, and the spinach, carrot, and cantaloupe crops were somewhat larger. All other winter and spring crops were smaller, however, some crops falling off rather sharply. The supply of summer and fall vegetables is likewise expected to be smaller than last year. Only celery, lettuce, onions, and watermelon will increase. Freakish weather caused the early and later plantings of California's lettuce crops to mature at the same time. Supplies of good-quality lettuce have been so large that prices dropped below the cost of growing, harvesting and shipping. Substantial discing under has been reported.

Judging from the number of pounds slaughtered, relatively more meat has had to be imported into the Twelfth District this year than last. In line with the United States pattern, District commercial meat production from January to June was slightly under the same period a year ago. Only hog production, derived largely from imported animals, ran ahead of last year. Meat supplies the balance of the year will probably exceed those of a year ago, though it is difficult to judge accurately, since such large quantities are imported into the District. If supplies are larger, increased hog production will be responsible, since cattle and calf slaughter will continue close to last year's level and sheep and lamb slaughter will run considerably below.

District Lamb Crop Smallest on Record

The District's lamb crop was more than 9 per cent below last year's crop compared with a 6 per cent decline for the country as a whole. This reduced crop, the smallest on record, was the result of the severe storms of last winter. The District's lambing percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes) dropped from 93·4 to 89 as a result. As in the nation as a whole, poultry and egg marketings in the Twelfth District will be well above 1948 levels. Hatchings of chicks this year were much greater than last year's, resulting in a 12 per cent increase in chickens raised on Twelfth District farms. This increase will swell the laying flocks as well as provide more meat birds. The big turkey hatch of the current season will add to the supply of meat and will provide many more birds than last year for the holiday trade.

In general, farm prices have continued the decline begun last year and seasonal increases for specific commodities have not been so great as usual. Hog and steer prices have advanced seasonally much less this summer than last. The price of hogs is expected to turn downward sooner than usual when the larger spring pig crop comes to market in early September. This decline may be much sharper than for other meat animals and prices may reach support levels in the fall or winter. The coming seasonal declines in steer and lamb prices are not expected to be so great as last year, and lamb prices should continue comparatively higher than prices of cattle and hogs. The anticipated increases in turkey, chicken, and egg marketings should keep the fall prices from going as high as usual.

German Businessmen Spend Month in Canada Surveying Trade Prospects

Unofficial delegation crossing country from Montreal to Vancouver—New government in Western Germany establishing trade organization and controls.

EIGHT businessmen from Western Germany are spending a month in this country, the purpose of their unofficial visit being to explore the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade between Canada and Western Germany. They arrived in Ottawa on October 5, and will visit Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton. Following a week in Montreal, they will spend seven days in Toronto, commencing October 13, and will make their headquarters with the Importers and Traders Association.

Members of the group are: Carl Haiblen, of Carlswerk, who is interested in iron and steel products, fine mechanics and optics, engineering, and machinery; Friedrich Wagschal, of Duesseldorf, interested in machinery, oil-drilling equipment and pipes; F. C. Post, of Leverkusen, interested in chemicals and pharmaceuticals; Dr. Hermann Winterling, of Schwarzenbach, interested in ceramics; J. Koerber, of Hannover, who is connected with the Association for German-English Trade; Max Kaiser, of Schwenningen am Necker, interested in fine machanics and optics, toys, clocks, watches and jewellery; Ernst Werner, of Hamburg, interested in asbestos; and Werner Gautier, of Frankfurt-am-Main, of the German Economic Administration, who is acting as secretary.

Canadian Exports and Imports Expanding

Exports from Canada to Germany before World War Two amounted to $18 million in 1938 and about $8 million in 1939. The principal items included: wheat, pulpwood, aluminum, copper, asbestos, zinc, salmon, apples, hides and skins, fish oil, wool, lumber, and a variety of foods and raw materials. Imports from Germany before the war amounted to $10 million in 1938 and $9 million in 1939. The largest items included coal, scientific equipment, drugs and chemicals, textiles, iron and steel products, machinery, nickel, clocks and watches, cameras, metallic ores, glass and chinaware, and dolls and toys, and many miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Since the war, imports from the Western Zone have been of limited value, amounting to less than $500,000 in 1947 and $1,729,000 in 1948. The principal items include yarns of art silk, scrap iron, printing presses and parts, china and porcelain and musical instruments. Imports of dolls and toys amounted to less than $150,000, while cameras accounted for $26,000. Postwar Canadian exports to the Western Zones, amounting to $6 million in 1947 and $13 million in 1948, include wheat flour, canned meats, aluminum, oatmeal, hides and skins, woodpulp, ferro alloys, nonferrous metals, asbestos and its products and donations of various kinds.

Until quite recently, the foreign trade of the Western Zones of Germany was regulated by the Joint Export and Import Agency, maintained by the Allied occupying forces, commonly known as JEIA. This organization is being disbanded, and the new government of Western Germany, situated at Bahn, is now organizing its own trade policy and controls. Under the new system, it is expected that restrictions upon trade will dominish and that there will be an increase in trade between Germany and Canada.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
Main Groups	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	12.2	37.6	62.4	101.3	359.3	487.4
Animals and Animal Products	9.7	28.1	26.9	73.7	251.5	189.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1.2	5.0	1.6	8.9	31.7	19.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21.1	78.9	77.0	134.7	614.4	555.5
Iron and Products	4.4	18.1	18.1	44.2	173.5	201.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15.2	34.3	37.0	116.3	255.3	288.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2.1	7.4	7.5	15.6	56.4	42.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.4	7.0	4.7	13.4	54.6	47.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.7	7.8	16.5	14.2	78.3	85.5
Total Domestic Exports	69.1	224.1	251.7	522.3	1,875.1	1,917.6
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	339	622	2,321	4,216	3,276	6,876
Vegetables	223	516	215	2,185	4,757	2,855
Wheat	5,671	14,700	41,258	43,619	133,427	283,363
Grains, other	996	2,792	2,303	7,213	29,749	24,363
Flour of wheat	1,269	8,020	8,608	11,909	77,920	66,163
Farinaceous products, other	1,151	927	983	7,156	15,657	8,623
Sugar and products	250	735	133	1,438	4,566	4,166
Alcoholic beverages	519	2,066	2,178	6,387	16,982	21,686
Vegetable fats and oils	16	1,707	322	89	10,553	9,948
Rubber and products	1,557	2,484	2,214	9,376	21,761	18,310
Seeds	9	1,775	421	1,128	22,893	25,859
Tobacco	13	123	468	4,867	6,189	6,970
Vegetable products, other	232	1,141	992	1,718	11,519	8,237
Total	12,245	37,609	62,415	101,300	359,250	487,417
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	696	4,969	3,526	5,737	20,483	31,474
Other animals, living	81	779	291	956	7,610	4,056
Fish and fishery products	2,060	6,684	7,850	15,761	55,563	51,689
Furs and products	1,288	1,803	1,011	10,552	18,566	15,820
Leather and products	503	719	561	3,340	9,079	4,818
Bacon and hams	2,312	2,996	547	21,761	60,097	10,775
Meats, other	312	2,989	3,432	3,011	26,254	22,121
Cheese	1,542	525	5,042	5,153	2,273	14,278
Milk products, other	394	2,905	1,199	2,589	10,349	7,885
Eggs, shell and processed	7	2,229	1,267	146	26,159	10,703
Animal products, other	548	1,466	2,133	4,717	15,099	16,234
Total	9,743	28,065	26,859	73,723	251,531	189,854
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	205	1,046	292	1,753	6,327	4,208
Flax, hemp and jute products	8	133	221	73	1,268	1,407
Wool and products	150	2,670	590	808	8,735	3,123
Artificial silk and products	298	446	198	1,630	5,517	1,459
Textile products, other	566	685	339	4,666	9,861	8,981
Total	1,227	4,981	1,639	8,931	31,709	19,179
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,347	17,305	13,199	22,759	128,660	93,629
Pulpwood	2,559	3,958	2,641	8,865	25,920	20,440
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,837	5,704	5,287	11,526	48,447	31,512
Wood pulp	2,833	16,153	13,141	18,095	139,551	113,261
Manufactured wood, other	212	706	336	2,026	5,116	3,656
Newsprint paper	9,626	31,832	40,786	65,369	241,014	277,500
Paper, other	606	2,924	1,334	5,441	22,506	13,621
Books and printed matter	86	356	236	606	3,200	1,921
Total	21,102	78,938	76,959	134,687	614,414	555,539

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	.....	223	3,009	.....	1,932	7,702
Ferro-alloys	60	1,567	1,122	695	15,867	15,092
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	6	155	655	2,166	1,767	2,764
Rolling mill products	631	1,460	610	3,788	13,997	9,339
Locomotives and parts	.....	250	10	236	3,267	12,513
Farm machinery and implements	554	4,406	4,336	6,386	47,141	73,692
Hardware and cutlery	344	288	356	1,467	3,490	3,037
Machinery (except farm)	720	2,490	1,720	6,851	25,742	21,297
Automobiles, freight	538	1,127	1,273	5,407	13,268	8,491
Automobiles, passenger	899	1,747	1,133	11,289	11,158	10,683
Automobile parts	158	873	847	2,007	10,151	7,215
Railway cars and parts	.....	988	2,052	12	3,485	13,654
Iron products, other	477	2,494	983	3,935	22,270	15,592
TOTAL	4,388	18,069	18,104	44,241	173,535	201,069
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	2,075	8,755	12,593	14,614	70,198	64,092
Brass and products	100	152	76	676	3,169	3,692
Copper and products	4,261	6,238	8,512	33,506	49,917	58,697
Lead and products	992	3,477	1,519	5,732	19,526	26,352
Nickel	3,968	5,970	7,089	33,967	48,961	64,222
Precious metals, except gold	2,564	2,420	1,159	16,119	17,397	17,830
Zinc and products	580	4,451	4,368	6,829	24,191	37,882
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	347	1,213	889	2,876	11,447	8,127
Non-ferrous products, other	300	1,581	829	2,014	10,518	8,019
TOTAL	15,188	34,257	37,033	116,332	255,325	288,912
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,136	3,460	4,983	7,899	26,107	18,075
Coal	146	512	265	968	5,368	2,220
Petroleum and products	118	992	6	483	5,640	1,610
Abrasives, artificial, crude	241	1,124	812	2,800	8,662	8,428
Non-metallic products, other	500	1,319	1,434	3,416	10,609	12,353
Total	2,141	7,406	7,500	15,567	56,387	42,686
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	107	606	174	818	4,081	1,932
Medicinal preparations	124	191	130	987	2,399	1,296
Fertilizers	356	3,722	2,696	5,487	24,714	26,919
Paints and varnishes	77	287	200	599	3,878	2,559
Calcium compounds	40	324	124	319	1,961	1,442
Soda and sodium compounds	340	359	302	2,673	3,333	2,591
Chemical products, other	349	1,547	1,035	2,510	14,284	10,705
Total	1,394	7,037	4,661	13,393	54,649	47,444
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	86	266	63	300	1,222	357
Films	215	179	173	2,758	2,735	2,267
Ships and vessels	.....	2,790	7,954	188	38,713	35,954
Aircraft and parts	110	656	5,228	2,665	8,534	14,782
Electrical energy	359	629	407	2,777	3,133	3,558
Miscellaneous consumer goods	181	572	363	1,294	4,250	3,443
Miscellaneous, other	466	976	982	2,660	6,341	12,393
Donations and gifts	.....	548	358	.....	5,372	5,559
Non-commercial articles	266	1,164	962	1,526	8,026	7,172
Total	1,684	7,781	16,490	14,167	78,326	85,484

CANADA PRODUCES

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1948, and revised for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada from coast to coast, to meet businessmen interested in trading with the Belgian Congo, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Montreal—October 13-29.
Ottawa—October 31-November 1.
Winnipeg—November 7.
Swift Current—November 9.
Calgary—November 10.
Vancouver-Victoria—November 12-18.

C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Winnipeg—October 17.
Windsor—October 21.
London—October 24.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.
Hamilton—November 3-4.
Niagara Falls—November 5.
St. Catharines—November 7.
Welland—November 8.
Toronto—November 9-19.
Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
Ottawa—November 22-23.
Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
New York City—November 27.

C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Sydney, Australia, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada, visiting businessmen interested in trading with Australia.

Vancouver-Victoria—October 7-20.

L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Hamilton—October 17.
Niagara Falls—October 18.
St. Catharines-Welland—October 19.
Brantford—October 20.
Kitchener—October 21.
Montreal—October 24-November 8.
Ottawa—November 10.

Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, returned home on leave last June, and commenced his tour of Canada in June, continuing until the middle of July. It will now be resumed, commencing in Ottawa on October 3.

Montreal—October 11-22.
Quebec City—October 24-25.
Saint John—October 27.
Halifax—October 29.

E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Santiago, Chile, has returned home on leave, and will commence his tour of Canada on October 3, discussing with businessmen trade conditions in Chile and Bolivia.

Winnipeg—October 17.
Toronto—October 19-November 2.
Guelph—November 3.
Kitchener—November 4.
Hamilton—November 7.
St. Catharines—November 8.
Welland, Niagara Falls—November 9.
Brantford—November 10.
London—November 11.
Windsor—November 14.
Sarnia—November 15.
Kingston, Gananoque—November 17.
Montreal—November 18-December 1.
Quebec City—December 2.
Saint John—December 5.
Halifax—December 7.
Ottawa—December 9-16.

Frederick H. Palmer, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

Vancouver-Victoria—October 18-29.

Paul V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, will complete his tour of Canada by a visit to Vancouver from November 21 to 30. He will be available to discuss with businessmen conditions in New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa.

Bread Grain Harvest of Sweden Larger This Year

Stockholm, September 23, 1949.—(FTS)—The bread grain harvest of Sweden is expected to be 13 per cent larger than the average for 1939-48, while the hay harvest will show an increase of 8 per cent. Preliminary estimates indicate that the wheat harvest will be one per cent larger this year than in 1948, the rye harvest will be 13 per cent larger, and the harvest for all bread grains approximately five per cent larger.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil Suspends Import Licences for Last Quarter Year

Rio de Janeiro, September 29, 1949.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil has announced that no more applications for exchange permits for convertible currencies (United States dollars, escudos and Swiss francs) will be considered for the balance of the year, i.e., the last quarter of 1949. The bank states that applications for such licences during the current quarter have exceeded $270 million, which is far above what has been estimated and greatly exceeded actual import in the same period last year. Applications for convertible currency import permits for the first half of 1950 will be received as from November 16, 1949, when the budget will have been fixed, for those products included in a list issued last July, with any amendments that may be deemed advisable. Priority in the granting of permits will be given to products of prime necessity such as raw materials, agricultural materials, machines, chemical products, printing materials, etc.

Ceylon Controls Certain Imports of Foodstuffs

Bombay, September 15, 1949.—(FTS)—The Government of Ceylon has assumed responsibility for the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rice and sugar until 1953, provision to this effect having been made under an amendment to the Food Supplies Bill, passed by the House of Representatives on August 31.

Egypt Relaxes Customs Formalities to Stimulate Tourism

Cairo, September 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Egypt has relaxed a number of her customs formalities, in an effort to stimulate tourism in this country. Visitors may now enter Egypt without having to pay duty on all personal effects, including cameras, motion picture apparatus, radios, phonographs, typewriters and jewellery.

Foodstuffs, spirits, perfumes, pharmaceutical specialties and tobacco of all kinds are exempt from duty, provided they are solely for personal use, and the quantity is reasonable.

Upon departure, tourists can take out all articles they had on arrival in Egypt together with any gifts or souvenirs which they have purchased. These are free from export regulations. In short, the tourist is now completely free to go in and out of the country provided he states in writing that the articles in his possession are not for commercial use.

India Announces Import Control Policy for Remainder of Year

New Delhi, September 12, 1949.—(FTS)—India today announced the principles governing the issue of import licences for July-December, 1949. Articles have been listed in three categories: (1) articles for which no licence will ordinarily be granted; (2) articles which will be licensed subject to quota based on past imports and (3) articles which will be licensed only if the import is justified by the applicant and then only to the extent to which import is considered essential. In the case of articles falling under category (3) the determining consideration will not be the past imports by the applicant but the essentiality of the import, the over-riding consideration being always the availability of foreign exchange. Licences for imports from dollar- and hard-currency countries

will need justification that the article to be imported or a suitable substitute thereof is not available from indigenous sources, from stocks in India, or from soft-currency countries. Applications for licences (except from new customers) for the current half-year will not be entertained after December 10.

For the purpose of licensing imports during July-December, 1949, the dollar area will include Canada, the United States and any territory under the sovereignty of the United States, other American account countries (Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippine Islands, Venezuela). The hard-currency area will include Argentina, Belgium and her possessions, Japan, Paraguay, Switzerland, Western Germany; the medium-currency area will consist of Portugal and her possessions; and the soft-currency area, of all other countries excepting the Union of South Africa.

Because of the stringent exchange situation, imports from the dollar and hard-currency area are being further restricted. Commodities formerly liberally licensed which are now placed in the category of goods for which licences will not be issued are: ball and roller bearings; taper bearings; petrol and kerosene engines; motors and generators; pneumatic plants; textile machinery and parts when used for jute and hemp textile industries; certain component parts of railway machinery; conduit accessories; knitting machines; trade catalogues and advertising circulars; printed books; instruments and apparatus imported in baggage; passenger lifts; water lifts, sugar mills, oil presses, etc.; industrial sewing machines.

The following commodities, formerly subject to a monetary ceiling, are also placed in the category of goods for which licences will not be issued: dry battery wax, wooden separators and sealing compounds; raw hemp fibre; raw sisal fibre; aloe fibre; sisal yarn; twist drills and reamers; precision tools; manually operated pumps (excluding stirrup pumps); fluorescent tubes and specified other electric lighting bulbs; accumulators and batteries; zinc chloride and specified chemicals; dyes derived from coal tar; raw cotton; stearine; exposed and unexposed cinematograph films; building and engineering materials; electric bulbs for torches; zip fasteners; hardware; motorcars, including cabs; photographic negatives; photographic instruments; manures, all sorts; woodpulp; white printing paper; dairy and poultry appliances; electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances; celluloid; creosol-formaldehyde sheet and powder; curled rope hair; glucose, all sorts; micarta sheets; phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder; phenol-formaldehyde resinous sheets, tubes, rods and other materials; perspex; urea-formaldehyde moulding powder; vulcanized fibre in sheets, rods and tubes; creolyte; casein.

In a third group are commodities formally liberally licensed which are now placed in the category of goods for which licences will be issued subject to monetary ceiling. These comprise: polishing bobs and wheels; machinery used in the jute industry, hemp industry, tea industry, iron and steel production works, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, road-making and haulage; synthetic graphite and amorphous carbon electrodes; electric control and transmission gear; machinery and parts for textile industry (other than jute or hemp); standard technical books; domestic refrigerator parts; parts of sewing machines; X-ray films; specimens, models and wall diagrams; all sorts of greases, except paraffin wax; all sorts of mineral oil; lubricating oil; builders' hardware; printing and lithographic material; hosiery needles; agricultural implements.

Safety lamps and spare parts and fullers bleaching earth, formerly among the goods for which licences were not being issued, are now placed in the category of goods for which licences will be issued subject to monetary ceilings.

Ireland Announces Further Quota Period

Dublin, September 23, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1949, to April 30, 1950, a further quota and quota period have been announced by Ireland for the importation of spark plugs and component parts. The amount is 50,000 articles, similar to that for the previous six months.

Certain Items Ineligible for ECA Financing

Washington, September 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Countries participating in the European Recovery Program have been informed that funds will not be made available by the Economic Co-operation Administration for the procurement of certain commodities. Those ineligible are listed under the following fourteen headings:

1. Automobiles, assembled convertibles regardless of value, and other assembled automobiles with an FAS value of $3,000 or over.
2. Automobile radios.
3. Beverages.
4. Cameras and equipment, including film.
5. Clothing.
6. Confections.
7. Household equipment, such as furniture, kitchenware, metalware, glassware, ranges, refrigerators, deep freezers, vases, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, radios and other appliances.
8. Jewellery, precious metals and stones.
9. Laces, draperies and related items.
10. Musical instruments.
11. Personal accessories.
12. Sporting goods.
13. Toilet preparations, except basic materials.
14. Toys.

Repair and replacement parts for items listed under 1, 2, 4, 7 and 10 are eligible for ECA financing.

Specific purchases of cameras and clothing may be made under certain conditions, provided a special procurement authorization is approved.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Appendix "A"

Annecy Tariff Negotiations

Concessions Secured by Canada From Acceding Countries

The Tariff Schedules of the various countries are necessarily drawn up in terms of the tariffs of those countries, just as Schedule V (the Canadian Schedule) has been written in terms of the Canadian tariff. Before the Annecy Conference, Canada had not, with minor exceptions, negotiated individual tariff rates with any of the new acceding countries but had merely exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment with them. In consequence the form and appearance of some of the new Schedules may be unfamiliar to Canadian eyes. It will be appreciated that the full detail of all the schedules is comprehensive. Inquiries on matters of detail may be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The following are the principal concessions of importance to Canada which have been given by the acceding countries:

Denmark

The Annecy negotiations represent the first direct commercial negotiations between Canada and Denmark, although most-favoured-nation treatment had been exchanged between the two countries for many years under the terms of an ancient treaty between the United Kingdom and Denmark dating from 1660. Trade between Canada and Denmark has not reached large proportions because many of the items which Denmark exports are also exported from Canada. The Danish tariff has been a low one and many of the concessions obtained by Canada represent bindings of free entry or bindings of existing low rates of duty.

It is not practicable to match Canadian statistics of exports to Denmark exactly with the Danish tariff. The best available estimate indicates that the principal items in the Danish schedule of concessions of importance to Canada accounted for $3,892,000 out of a total of $4,328,000 of Canadian exports to Denmark during 1947. On the basis of 1948 exports, the scheduled items of principal importance to Canada account for $2,200,000 out of total exports in the latter year valued at $7,700,000. Canada's 1948 exports included large sums for barley and ships, not scheduled in the present agreement but both free of duty under the Danish tariff.

Under the Annecy agreement, bindings of free entry were secured for Canadian exporters to the Danish market on fish liver oils, fodders, clover and forage seed, synthetic rubber, asbestos, rye, wheat flour, mowing machines, unmanufactured metals, phosphate fertilizers and paraffin.

A reduction of 50 per cent from 1 kroner per kilo to ·5 kroner per kilo on lobster, crayfish and shrimps and from ·8 kroner per kilo to ·4 kroner per kilo on salmon, fresh or salted. Reductions of duty were obtained on artificial silk stockings reduced from 11 kroner per kilo to 10 kroner per kilo: and on canned lobster and canned salmon reduced from 1 kroner per kilo to ·8 kroner per kilo.

Existing rates were bound on whisky and gin, the rates being 1·5 kroner where the alcohol is not more than 50 per cent by volume and 3 kroner per litre on other whisky and gin. Present rates were also bound on apples and pears ·05 kroner per kilo: automobile casings and tubes ·8 kroner per kilo; felt hats at 20 per cent but with minimum duties ranging from ·3 kroner to 1·5 kroner each; aircraft parts of aluminum at ·3 kroner per kilo (or if for international air traffic, free); leaf tobacco 2·3 kroner per kilo; and aircraft 7½ per cent or when for use in international air traffic, free.

At present official rates (September 25, 1949), the Danish krone is valued at $0·1592 Canadian currency, and 1 krone per kilogram is equal to 7·22 cents per pound.

Dominican Republic

The Annecy negotiations of 1949 provided for scheduled tariff concessions on a much wider scale than the previous agreements. It is estimated that items covered by concessions represented exports from Canada, valued at $1,352,000 out of a total of $1,914,000 in 1947 and at $1,915,000 out of a total of $1,985,000 in 1948. The inclusion of Newfoundland figures would increase these totals.

Items of importance to Canada on which duty is reduced include: Glass lamp founts, pedestals, etc. from $11 per 100 kilograms or if higher 30 per cent, to $9 per 100 kilograms or if higher 25 per cent; lamps and parts and parts of

lanterns, of iron or steel, from 10¢ per kilo or if higher 20 per cent to 7½¢ per kilo or if higher 15 per cent; hand lanterns, of iron and steel, from $1.80 per dozen, or if higher, 20 per cent to $1.35 per dozen, or if higher, 15 per cent; wall lanterns, of iron or steel, from $3.00 per dozen, or if higher, 20 per cent to $2.25 per dozen, or if higher, 15 per cent; lamps and parts and parts of lanterns, of copper or alloys, from 20¢ per kilo, or if higher, 25 per cent to 16¢ per kilo, or if higher, 20 per cent; incandescent mantels, from $2.50 to $1.66 per 100 units; prepared oat cereals, from 5¢ to 3¢ per kilo; unsweetened biscuits, from 15¢ to 10¢ per kilo; and preserved fruit from 15¢ to 12¢ per kilo. The duty on fountain pens is reduced by 50 per cent.

Duties have been reduced by one-half on a number of important aluminum items, namely, bars, sheets and wire from 50¢ to 25¢ per kilo, and powder, leaves, liquid or paste, from 60¢ to 30¢ per kilo. The rate on aluminum pigs and ingots has been bound at $10 per 100 kilos, on aluminum roofing sheets, at 1¢ per kilo, tubing and accessories at 10 per cent ad valorem, and on aluminum barbed wire at 5¢ per kilo. The rates on copper wire, bare and insulated, have been reduced—the former from 20¢ to 15¢ per kilo and the latter from 15¢ to 12¢ per kilo

Among fish products, the rates on herring, mackerel and other fish in brine, have been reduced from 2¢ to 1½¢ per kilo, while the existing rates on dried and salted fish, including cod, and on smoked fish have been bound at 2½¢ per kilo.

Other items on which duty reductions were obtained include: iron fencing wire; iron kitchen utensils; sugar cane harvesting machines; radio and television apparatus; and whisky. The rate on rubber tires for passenger vehicles and bicycles has been changed from $30 per 100 kilos to 25 per cent ad valorem, and on tires for trucks from $20 per 100 kilos to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Continued free entry is guaranteed for printing paper; natural and artificial fertilizers; sewing machines and parts; live animals and birds of all kinds; wheat; and horticultural seeds, the latter item including also seed potatoes.

Existing rates have been bound on malt; Portland cement; pharmaceutical products; soaps and washing preparations; paints and varnishes; calcium carbide; writing paper; cotton fabrics; typewriters; automobile parts; electricity meters; electric dynamos, generators and transformers; and rubber transmission belts.

Under an existing trade agreement with the Dominican Republic which came into effect on March 15, 1940, the two countries had already provided for the unconditional exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. In addition, the Dominican Republic had agreed to remove certain internal revenue taxes from imported dried salted hake, pollock and cusk, and some other fish, and to admit Canadian seed potatoes and wheat free of customs duty and internal revenue tax. Newfoundland had also concluded an agreement with the Dominican Republic providing for exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and the removal of the internal revenue tax in the Dominican Republic on dried codfish.

Dominican tariff rates are expressed in United States dollars, the specific rates being expressed in terms of United States dollars per kilogram of 2·204 lbs.

Finland

While the trade of Canada with Finland has never been large, Finland has given tariff concessions on items responsible for more than three-quarters of the trade. The approximate value of Canadian exports of these items was $1,740,000 as compared with total exports of $2,280,000 during 1948.

The Finnish duty on apples, fresh, in the Canadian season, was reduced from 13·5 marks per kilo to 20 per cent and apples, dried, from 54 marks per kilo to 15 per cent. Seeds of red clover will enter free, as compared with the previous rate of 13·5 marks per kilo. Apple extract was reduced from 126 marks per kilo to 8 marks per kilo. Reductions in duty were also obtained on whisky; leather for machine belting; rubber tires and tubes; rubber transmission and conveyor belts; iron and steel bars; aluminum powder; certain machinery and apparatus; and ploughs. Bindings were made of existing rates on apple pulp, preserved; sole leather; aluminum bars and wire; and automobile parts. Free entry was bound for celluloid viscose; synthetic plastics; synthetic resins; and unworked aluminum.

Prior to the war Canada and Finland exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment in accordance with the terms of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the United Kingdom and Finland in 1923. This agreement became inoperative during the war but the two countries agreed by an exchange of notes in November, 1948, to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to one another pending the negotiation of a trade agreement.

The rates of duty in the Finnish schedule are expressed in marks per unit of quantity or in ad valorem terms. The Finnish mark is officially quoted as equivalent to $·0048 Canadian, and 1 mark per kilogram therefore equals 0·217¢ per lb.

Greece

Among the commodities listed in the Greek schedule, concessions on the following items are of chief interest to Canada:

Wheat and wheat flour; canned sardines; dried or salted codfish; plywood; pulp for paper-making; newsprint paper; rubber belting; rubber tires and inner tubes; agricultural and metal working machinery; chemical fertilizers; medicinal cod liver oil; raw nickel and aluminum; aluminum sheets; spectacles and mountings; canned meat; solidified milk; and wooden boards for packing cases.

Greece and Canada exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment under the terms of a *modus vivendi* which became effective in August, 1947. Prior to that time, imports from Canada were subject upon importation into Greece to the Greek maximum tariff, except imports of wheat and flour which benefitted by the minimum rates of duty under special decrees issued from time to time. The *modus vivendi* concluded in 1947 did not deal with individual tariff rates. The Annecy conference thus represents the first time when detailed tariff concessions have been negotiated between Greece and Canada.

The method of calculating Greek customs duties is complicated, and further details are available from the Foreign Tariffs Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Most of the rates in the Greek tariff are specific and are expressed in terms of metallic drachmas per unit of quantity. Duties, however, are payable in paper drachmas. Owing to severe and repeated currency depreciations, the rates of conversion for duty purposes from metallic to paper drachmas, which is performed according to an elaborate formula, have changed from time to time. Conversion is performed by the use of a system established before World War II involving the use of coefficients which differ among the various commodities. These coefficients were bound at Annecy. An additional coefficient, variable from time to time but applicable to all commodities alike, compensates for the further depreciation which has occurred since the war.

The concessions granted by Greece to Canada consist in principle of two things: first, the reduction or binding of a number of rates expressed in metallic drachmas; secondly, an undertaking that the conversion of metallic to paper drachmas for duty purposes shall be performed by an agreed method. This method ensures that any future adjustments in specific duties during the life of the agreement will not be more than proportionate to changes in the value of the paper drachma.

In the case of wheat, for example, the statutory rate of duty has been bound at 6 metallic drachmas per 100 kilograms of 220 pounds. At the rate of conversion which was in use during the Annecy negotiations, this was equivalent to 49 cents a bushel (Canadian funds). On the basis of wheat at $1.55 per bushel Fort William, this was equivalent to 32 per cent ad valorem. Using the exchange coefficient agreed at Annecy, and before the devaluations of September, 1949, the 6 drachma rate would have resulted in a duty of 41 cents per bushel, representing about 20 per cent on values then current. Any adjustment consequent upon the September devaluations should not result in any increase above the last mentioned ad valorem rate. As Greece is far from self-supporting in cereal foodstuffs, it is to be expected that it will always constitute a market for wheat within the limits of its domestic food requirements and purchasing power.

The following list shows reductions in specific rates on a number of items of interest to Canada. The rates are expressed in metallic drachmas, and the figures in brackets show the coefficients which have been bound for each article as indicated above. Conversion from metallic to paper drachmas is to be made by the agreed method at rates which may vary from time to time but will be limited according to the value of the paper drachma.

Food products derived from meat, n.e.s., from 30 to 25 per 100 K.G. (40)
Herring, from 6 to 4 per 100 K.G. (11)
Lobster, shrimp, tuna, and the like, canned, from 20 to 15 per 100 K.G. (36)
Sardines and similar fish, canned, from 20 to 12 per 100 K.G. (36)
Wheat flour, from 10·7 to 9 per 100 K.G. (20)
Whisky, gin, from 140 to 70 per 100 K.G. (40)
Cocoa in powder, etc., from 250 to 100 per 100 K.G. (40)
Common wooden boards for packing cases, 10 to 7·5 per 100 K.G. (15)
Plywood of common wood, from 48 per cubic metre to 40 per cubic metre (30)

Asbestos, from 30 to 8 per 100 K.G. (36)

Bars or plates of iron or steel, from 2 to 1 per 100 K.G. (22)

Agricultural machinery and parts, for cultivating or harvesting, from 5 drachmas per 100 K.G. to 3 per cent

Nickel and its alloys, in lumps or ingots, from 50 to 20 per 100 K.G. (20)

Aluminum, in lumps, pigs, plates, from 15 to 10 per 100 K.G. (20)

Aluminum sheets, from 25 to 20 per 100 K.G. (20)

Calcium carbide, from 14 to 10 per 100 K.G. (20)

Cod liver oil, medicinal, from 30 to 10 per 100 K.G. (15)

Pulp, mechanical or chemical, for paper-making, from 1·50 to 1 per 100 K.G. (36)

Rubber belting; (a) pure rubber, from 40 to 30 per 100 K.G.; (b) rubber mixed with other materials from 50 to 40 per 100 K.G. (36)

Rubber tires for automobiles, from 30 to 16 per 100 K.G. (40)

Inner tubes for automobiles, from 140 to 33 per 100 K.G. (40)

Milk, skimmed or not, in solid form, bound at 20 per 100 K.G. (15)

Codfish, dried or salted, bound at 4 per 100 K.G. (11)

Wheat, bound at 6 per 100 K.G. (15)

Sawn wood, n.e.s. (oak, chestnut, poplar, elm, ash, maple, plane, cyprus, cedar, lime, willow), bound at 12 per cubic metre. (30)

Railway sleepers, bound at 1·50 per cubic metre. (15)

Chemical fertilizers—superphosphates, bound at 2 per 100 K.G. (20)

Common newsprint paper, bound duty free.

Haiti

Exports from Canada to Haiti in 1948 amounted to $1,393,000. It is not possible to indicate precisely the amount of this trade covered by the Haitian tariff concessions because the Canadian trade statistics cannot be identified exactly with the Haitian tariff classification. It is estimated, however, that concessions by Haiti cover Canadian trade valued at approximately one-half million dollars in 1948.

Trade relations between Haiti and Canada have been covered by the terms of a trade agreement between the two countries signed on April 23, 1937, which provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Items of importance to Canada on which reductions in the Haitian tariff were obtained at Annecy include a wide variety of products.

Free entry has been guaranteed for text books; agricultural implements and machines; live animals for breeding; and seed potatoes. In connection with seed potatoes, an important change was the extension of the tariff classification to include whole potatoes. The tariff item previously applied only to seed potatoes cut in pieces.

Of interest to Canadian fisheries are reductions in the duty on kippered herrings from ·60 gourde per kilo, or if higher, 20 per cent to ·50 gourde per kilo, or if higher, 15 per cent; on canned salmon, ·50 gourde per kilo to ·40 gourde per kilo; and on sardines and imitations, from ·75 gourde per kilo, or if higher, 20 per cent to ·50 gourde per kilo, or if higher, 15 per cent.

Included among the other items on which reductions in duty were obtained are hand-operated sewing machines, fresh apples and pears, incandescent lamp mantels, felt hats, cheese including cheddar, processed milk, patent medicines, iron pipes and fittings, sail cloth, motor cars up to $1,500 and motor car parts.

Other reductions include patent medicines, reduced from 1 gourde per kilo or not less than 20 per cent, to 0·58 gourde per kilo or not less than 11·5 per cent; crude gypsum, for which free entry is provided in the Annecy agreement compared with a tariff of ·05 gourde per kilo at present; gypsum, calcined, reduced by 50 per cent, from ·06 gourde per kilo or if higher 20 per cent, to ·03 gourde per kilo or if higher 10 per cent; lamps and lanterns, reduced from 1·75 gourdes per kilo or if higher 30 per cent, to 1·20 gourdes per kilo or if higher 20 per cent; cod liver oil, reduced from ·30 gourde per kilo to ·15 gourde per kilo; soap powder and detergent preparations, reduced from ·30 gourde per kilo or if higher 20 per cent to ·20 gourde per kilo or if higher 15 per cent; commercial advertisements printed on paper, reduced from ·50 gourde per kilo to ·40 per kilo; sewing machines with pedals, reduced from ·75 gourde per kilo or if higher 20 per cent, to ·655 gourde per kilo or if higher 8·8 per cent. Similar reductions in rate were obtained for parts of sewing machines. Wireless receiving sets were reduced from 30 per cent to 13·1 per cent.

Bindings of existing rates were obtained on copper wire, plain and covered; aluminum articles; extracts and essences; dried and salted codfish, and canned meats; prepared oat cereals; artificial silk fabrics.

In addition to the duties quoted above, surtaxes of 20 per cent of the duty and of 3 per cent ad valorem continue, with some exceptions, to be levied on imports into Haiti.

Haitian tariff rates are frequently expressed in terms of gourdes per unit of quantity. The gourde equals 22 cents Canadian, and 1 gourde per kilo equals 10 cents Canadian per pound.

Italy

The principal concessions of importance to Canada cover items exported to Italy from Canada in 1948 valued at approximately $18,500,000 out of total exports to Italy from Canada in the same year valued at $32,378,000.

Concessions of interest to Canada include a reduction in the duty on wheat from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. A similar reduction applies to rye. For both wheat and rye Italy has also undertaken that in accordance with Article II, paragraph 4, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the re-sale price of wheat or rye imported by the Italian Government or any of its agents shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent the landed cost, duty paid, of rye or wheat imported during the previous crop year. Account is taken of the cost of transport, and normal commercial expenses including a reasonable profit. The undertaking does not require the Italian Government to reduce the price of imported wheat or rye in any year by more than 20 per cent below the prices in the previous crop year.

Other important reductions in the Italian tariff include agricultural machines for working, preparing and draining the soil, and manure spreaders from 35 per cent to 18 per cent; harvesting machines with binder attachments reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent; potato diggers 35 per cent to 18 per cent; herrings, reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; codfish and stockfish, dried, reduced from 15 per cent to 8 per cent; canned salmon reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; canned lobsters reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent; kippered herrings, canned, including kipper snacks and mackerel, reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. The duty on fresh apples is bound at 10 per cent for the period July 1 to March 15 in each year and is reduced to 8 per cent for the remainder of the year. The duty on oatmeal and oat flour, which have found a good postwar market in Italy, has been reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Polystyrene reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; sawn lumber from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; asbestos cords reduced from 25 per cent to 18 per cent; asbestos threads reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

Other items on which reductions in duty or bindings of existing rates were secured include seed barley, linseed, fish liver oil, canned meats, whisky, paper pulp, nickel and zinc, while duty free entry was bound for hybrid seed corn for a quota of 50 million quintals per year, pedigreed cattle, seed potatoes, rags and waste, and crude asbestos.

The tariff system actually in force in Italy is based upon a customs tariff put into effect in 1921. The duties are specific and originally had to be paid either in gold or in legal tender. In the latter case an additional sum was collected, the amount being established by the Treasury on the basis of the average price of gold and the rates of exchange. In 1931, however, the duties provided for in the tariff in gold lire were replaced by duties expressed in legal tender and from that time (i.e. March 1, 1931), the duties shown in the tariff were the legal currency duties.

Considering the devaluation that the Italian lira suffered since before the war, the incidence of the Italian duties in ad valorem terms had decreased by the early part of 1949 to an average of about 1 per cent. It was recognized at Annecy that Italy was entitled to undertake a revaluation of the duties provided for by the Italian customs tariff before the negotiations were undertaken.

The negotiations took as their starting point a new draft tariff put forward by the Italian government on the basis of the League of Nations nomenclature which had already been followed by France and several other countries. Duties are on an ad valorem basis. Insofar as possible, the Italian government indicated that they had tried to maintain the incidence of the prewar rates; and they had chosen the year 1934 as the basis of comparison as it seemed to be the only one which could be considered a more or less normal year in the prewar period. The Italian draft tariff was accepted as a basis of negotiations by the Contracting Parties at Annecy subject to any considerations which might be raised in the bilateral negotiations.

Previous commercial relationships between Canada and Italy had been regulated by a Convention of Commerce dated January 4, 1923, which provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. This convention was terminated by the war, but the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment was re-established and confirmed after the war by an exchange of notes in April, 1948.

Liberia

The Annecy discussions represented the first trade negotiations to be conducted between Canada and the Republic of Liberia. Trade between the two countries has been small and limited to a relatively few items. The Liberian schedule, however, contains a number of concessions of actual or potential interest to Canadian exporters.

Substantial reductions were obtained on fish, dried or smoked, reduced from 4¢ lb. to 3¢ lb., and canned fish of all kinds from 6¢ lb. to 4¢ lb. Eggs, except in shell, were reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. Lamps and lanterns, except electric, were reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

Plywood was reduced from 30 per cent to 15 per cent; agricultural implements, 10 per cent to free; insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations were reduced from 30 per cent to free; fertilizers reduced from 20 per cent to free; toilet preparations reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent; and ham, bacon, sausages, pig's feet and other canned meat products were reduced from 5¢ lb. to 4¢ lb.

The revenue duty of $1.00 per 100 lbs. on wheat flour was bound. On rubber tires the rate was bound at 20 per cent and on enamel pots and pans at 30 per cent; on radio receivers and parts the rate was bound at 25 per cent.

Nicaragua

Commercial relations between Canada and Nicaragua have been governed since December, 1946, by a trade agreement which provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Although trade between Nicaragua and Canada has not been of major importance to either country, a canvass of the Nicaraguan schedule indicates items of importance to Canada which would account for a minimum of $430,000 out of a total export in 1948 of $700,000.

The Nicaraguan schedule agreed at Annecy includes a number of items of actual or potential importance to Canadian exporters. Reductions in duty apply to newsprint, which will become dutiable at $·25 per 100 kilos, a reduction from $·34 per 100 kilos. Free entry is guaranteed for road making machinery; dynamos and generators; and agricultural machinery and parts. The existing rate was bound on wheat flour at $2.8875 per 100 kilos. Other items on which the duties were reduced or bound at low rates include copper wire, calcium carbide, sodium cyanide, patent medicines, pharmaceutical products, rayon fabrics, sewing machines, malt and processed milk, paints and varnishes, nylon and rayon hosiery, batteries, radio receivers, typewriters, automobiles and trucks, whisky and fountain pens.

Specific rates in the Nicaraguan tariff are expressed in gold cordobas per unit of quantity, and 1 gold cordoba is equal to $1 U.S.

Sweden

Canada and Sweden have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment for many years under terms of a Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom on the one hand and Sweden and Norway on the other, concluded on March 18, 1826. The present agreement represents the results of the first direct negotiation by Canada with Sweden. The Swedish tariff is generally speaking not a high one. Rates are usually set forth in specific terms in kroner per 100 kilograms. The krona is officially quoted at $0.2126 Canadian, and at that rate 1 krona per kilogram is equivalent to 9.66 cents a pound.

The Swedish Government wished to reserve the right to translate some of the specific rates into ad valorem terms at a future time, and for that reason a number of the concessions negotiated at Annecy, although expressed in specific terms, are accompanied by ad valorem alternatives.

Reductions in duty were secured on tomato purée reduced from 50 kroner per 100 kilograms to 25 kroner per 100 kilograms during the period May 1 to November 30 in each year; vitamin concentrates reduced from 15 per cent to free; and sauces reduced from 60 to 50 kroner per 100 kilograms.

Free entry has been bound on salted salmon, sausage casings, dried apples, clover and alfalfa seed, lubricating oils, hides, skins of sheep and cattle, synthetic rubber, manufactures of asbestos other than engine packings and brake bands, unwrought copper and copper alloys, and crude lead, aluminum, nickel, cobalt and cadmium.

Items on which the existing duties were bound include concentrated soup and canned lobster and salmon, hats and hat shapes of felt, transmission belts of rubber, tires, certain rubber footwear, asbestos engine packings and brake bands, electric motors weighing not more than 25 kilograms each, and ploughs, harrows, harvesting machines, and horse rakes.

Uruguay

Trade relations between Canada and Uruguay have been governed by a trade agreement signed on August 12, 1936, which provides for an exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. The Annecy negotiations, however, represent the first time that the two countries have negotiated for scheduled tariff concessions. Although there are few items in which either country is the other country's principal supplier, it was found possible to reach an agreement covering a substantial volume of trade. Total exports from Canada to Uruguay were valued at $4,200,000 in 1948. The leading items in the Uruguayan schedule of importance to Canada cover approximately $1,600,000 of this trade.

The tariff of Uruguay is made up of a unique and complex combination of customs duties and several kinds of supplementary charges, partly on an ad valorem basis, and partly on a specific basis. The ad valorem components of the duties are calculated on standard official valuations or "aforos" listed in the tariff. These official valuations are in general considerably below current market prices. The concessions extended by Uruguay at Annecy comprise not only reductions or bindings of existing rates, but also an undertaking not to increase the "aforos" on any item during the period of the agreement.

In the following summary, effective rates have been calculated on the basis of combined imposts in pesos per unit of quantity. For example, the duty plus all surtaxes on calcium carbide has been bound at 61·5 per cent, and since the official valuation is 7·80 pesos per 100 kilograms, the operative rate of duty is 4·80 pesos per 100 kilograms. In a few cases there is no official valuation and the ad valorem rate is levied on the c.i.f. value.

The peso is officially quoted at 72·41 cents Canadian (controlled), and 61·80 cents (uncontrolled). One peso per hundred kilograms is therefore equivalent to ·329 cents a pound (controlled) or ·281 cents a pound (uncontrolled).

Reductions in duty were extended by Uruguay at Annecy on pedigreed cattle, reduced from 6 per cent to 0·75 per cent; apples reduced during the season October 1 to February 15 from 8·20 pesos per 100 kg. to 6·24 pesos per 100 kg.; cardboards, reduced from 11·49 pesos per 100 kg. to 9·63 pesos per 100 kg.; zinc, rolled or drawn, slabs and leaves, reduced from 9·59 pesos per 100 kg. to 5·20 pesos per 100 kg.; harvesters, from 54·60 pesos each to free. Other items on which the duties were reduced or bound include malt, calcium carbide, rubber tires, wood-pulp, wrapping paper, copper ingots, cream separators, refrigerators, sewing machines, other machinery including washing machines, platform type trailers, and other non-automotive vehicles.

Free entry was bound for agricultural tractors. Free entry was also bound for seed potatoes, a commodity of which Canada has exported a substantial amount, when imported by an official government agency. All seed potatoes imported into Uruguay for several years past are shown as coming within this category.

Concessions of Importance to Canada Extended by the Present Contracting Parties

The countries which negotiated at Geneva, referred to as the Present Contracting Parties, did not conduct further negotiations among themselves at Annecy except in one or two cases where the Geneva discussions had not been entirely completed. In conformity, however, with the multilateral character of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, any concessions extended by the present Contracting Parties to any of the acceding countries are generalized and will apply accordingly to all parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade when they are brought into effect. Canadian exporters will accordingly stand to benefit by concessions which appear in the schedules of the present Contracting Parties in consequence of their negotiations at Annecy. The United States schedule of Annecy concessions, for example, contains upwards of 300 items, a number of which are of interest to Canada. The principal new concessions accorded by present contracting parties include the following:

United States

The United States duty on hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued from 12 to 16 cents per pound, on which a reduction from 4¼ to 3⅞ cents per pound was obtained at Geneva, will now be further reduced to 2⅛ cents per pound, the effective date (as indicated elsewhere) to be on or after January 1, 1950, depending in this instance on when Sweden puts its concessions into effect. On round iron or steel wire valued above 6 cents per pound, the maximum reduction in duty from 20 to 10 per cent is being given. Similarly the maximum reduction of 50 per cent is being made on flat wire of various widths. On

fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires for papermaking machines, the duty is to be reduced from 75 to 50 per cent. On forgings of iron or steel the duty is to be reduced from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent, and on metal ball or roller bearings from an old rate of 8 cents per pound and 35 per cent to a new rate of 4 cents per pound and 17½ per cent. The duty on machines for making pulp or paper is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. Ferochrome containing less than 3 per cent carbon, formerly dutiable at 25 per cent, will enter at 12½ per cent.

On wall board not laminated or otherwise processed the duty is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, and on paperboard and pulpboard not processed, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent. The duty on sulphate wrapping paper is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, on sulphite wrapping paper from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, and on other wrapping paper (except strawboard) from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent. On miscellaneous manufactures of paper the duty is reduced from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent.

On birch plywood the duty is reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, and on alder plywood from 50 to 25 per cent. There is, however, no reduction on plywood made from Douglas fir, which was not negotiated by any of the acceding countries, and still bears a rate of 40 per cent. The duty on unspecified manufactures of wood, which was reduced from 33⅓ per cent to 25 per cent at Geneva, is further reduced to 16⅔ per cent.

On meat extracts the duty is reduced from 7½ cents to 3¾ cents per pound. On butter there is a reduction from 14 cents to 7 cents per pound, limited however to a quota of 10,000,000 pounds imported from April to October. On miscellaneous cheese, (including Canadian Oka) the duty is reduced from 7 cents with a minimum of 35 per cent to 5 cents per pound with a minimum of 25 per cent. A reduction in the duty on cheddar cheese was previously conceded as a result of the Geneva negotiations, and there is no further change in the rate.

The duty on raw cattle hides is reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. On footwear with fabric uppers and soles other than leather or rubber the duty is reduced from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent. The duty on manufactures of leather was reduced from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent at Geneva, and is now further reduced to 12½ per cent. The duty on finished articles (other than sponges) of cellulose compounds (not including cellulose acetate) is reduced from 60 to 30 per cent. On hewn or manufactured granite, the duty is reduced from 30 to 20 per cent, and on hewn or manufactured limestone from 50 to 25 per cent.

Benelux

The Benelux concessions include a binding of the rate of 6 per cent on plywood of birch.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia has extended reductions of duty on seed barley and oats, apples for the period August 1 to October 31, and on canned sardines, herring, and dried milk.

Chile

Items on which concessions were granted by Chile include bindings of existing rates or reductions on aluminum foil, pressure lamps and lanterns, electric motors, telephone and telegraph apparatus, electric motors, and parts of vehicles.

France

France has made a number of concessions of actual or potential value to Canadian trade. The duty on common sawn wood of conifers has been reduced from 14 per cent to 7 per cent, when in thicknesses of over 75 millimetres, and from 20 per cent to 7 per cent when in lesser thicknsses. On veneers or plywood panels, whether wholly of common wood or coated with fine wood, the duty is being reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. Seed barley and seed oats are reduced (within limits of a quota to be fixed annually) from 50 per cent to 15 per cent; natural honey, from 50 per cent to 30 per cent; horses for slaughtering from 45 per cent to 15 per cent; horse meat, from 50 per cent to 15 per cent; grease proof paper, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. On paper in a continuous form, other than Kraft or straw, formed of a single layer of pulp, containing more than 60 per cent of mechanical pulp and weighing less than 320 grammes per square meter, the duty is being reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and on paper formed of two or more layers, with the interior of Kraft paper, there is a reduction from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Corrugated paper and cardboard is being reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. The duty on box and crate shooks is bound at 15 per cent.

French Empire

In the French overseas department of Guadeloupe, meat cattle, previously dutiable at 10 per cent, are to be duty free. The duty on table potatoes imported in the period from July 1 to the end of February is being reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. In French Guiana the duty on coniferous wood has been bound at 10 per cent. Martinique has reduced the duty on table potatoes imported from July 1 to the end of February from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Reductions or bindings of existing rates are accorded by French Equatorial Africa on paper and its manufactures, and on pressure type cooking stoves, while in French West Africa concessions are also made on pressure type cooking stoves and for Kraft and similar papers. In Tunisia the duty on sawn coniferous wood has been bound at 5 per cent and on planed, tongued and (or) grooved softwood at 10 per cent.

Norway

Concessions by Norway include a reduction in the duty on felt hats from 1·2 kroner each to ·8 krone each (1 krone equals $0.154 Canadian as of September 26, 1949). There have been reductions in the rates on electric motors from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, circular saw blades from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, and gangsaw blades from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, and bindings of free entry on linseed, iron and steel plates forged or rolled, and manufactures of asbestos. In the Norwegian schedule, free entry of wheat, which was bound at Geneva, is bound again in the Annecy schedule. There is also a new undertaking by the Norwegian Government to the effect that protection accorded to domestic grown Norwegian wheat through the operation of any state monopoly shall not exceed 25 per cent of the average landed cost of imported wheat during the previous quarter. This undertaking, however, does not require that the domestic selling price of wheat in Norway shall be reduced in any six months' period by more than 15 per cent or 3½ kroner per 100 kilograms. Under the agreement with Norway concluded two years ago at Geneva the provision relating to operations of the state grain monopoly had stipulated only that the Norwegian domestic price of wheat should not exceed by more than 30 per cent the average price paid for imported wheat c.i.f. Norwegian ports during the three years ended December 31, 1950.

Modifications in Preferential Margins

Preferences as well as rates of duty were subject to negotiation at Annecy, as they were at Geneva two years earlier.

The rules governing the negotiations set forth the principles to be followed with respect to preferences briefly as follows: No new preferences were to be introduced, no existing preferences were to be increased, and when reductions were negotiated only in M.F.N. rates, such reductions should operate automatically, to reduce or to eliminate the margin of preference with respect to the item under consideration. Where reductions were negotiated only in the preferential rate, the M.F.N. rate was automatically to be reduced to the same extent. Where it was agreed that reductions should be negotiated simultaneously in both M.F.N. and preferential rates, the reduction in each was to be that agreed to by the parties to the negotiation.

Margins of preference were negotiable in much the same manner as tariff rates and could be reduced, eliminated, or maintained. Reductions or eliminations of margins of preference were subject to agreement by the parties interested in the maintenance of the preference, who were entitled to ask for compensation.

It will be seen that Canada was doubly involved in negotiations concerning preferences: first by the demands of foreign countries upon other Commonwealth areas, for the elimination or reduction of preference enjoyed by Canada, and secondly by the demands of foreign countries for the elimination or narrowing of preferences granted in the Canadian tariff for the benefit of other Commonwealth countries. Modification in preferences enjoyed by Canada in other Commonwealth areas were not extensive. The principal ones are summarized in the paragraphs immediately following:

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom tariff on aluminum, unwrought, in blocks, billets, ingots, slabs, notch bars, wire bars, sticks, and granules, was formerly 10 per cent on imports from non-Commonwealth countries, while imports from Commonwealth countries were admitted free. Under the Annecy agreement, aluminum will become free of duty from all sources. The United Kingdom tariff on certain types of softwood imported from non-British countries has also

been reduced to make it consistent with rates negotiated on the principal types at Geneva two years ago. Imports of all types of lumber from Canada, however, continue duty free.

By way of further explanation, it may be recalled that, before the Geneva negotiations, some varieties of softwood lumber (including sawn, hewn or in the round), when imported into the United Kingdom from non-Commonwealth sources, used to be subject to a rate of 16 shillings per standard while others were subject to ad valorem rates. As a result of the Geneva negotiations, the items subject to specific rates were reduced from 16 shillings to 8 shillings per standard. This reduction was made in return for a reduction made by the United States. Imports from Commonwealth countries continued free of duty. By the Geneva agreement also, the ad valorem rates were reduced, in the main by 2 per cent, narrowing the preference to that extent. The Geneva negotiations, however, did not cover softwood timber, sawn or hewn, less than 11 inches in width and of a value of less than £16 12s. per standard.

This class of timber continued dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem. This latter rate is now to be converted, under the Annecy negotiations, to 8 shillings per standard, conforming with the rates already established for the principal softwood timber items during the Geneva negotiations. The general effect of the Annecy changes, therefore, is to make all wood and timber of coniferous species (other than boxboards, railway sleepers and sleeper blocks) in the round or hewn or square sawn, but not further prepared or manufactured, dutiable at 8 shillings per standard when imported from most-favoured-nations, though remaining free of duty if of Commonwealth origin.

There is also a small reduction in the most-favoured-nation duty from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent, in the United Kingdom tariff covering softwood weatherboards and other softwood boards (except boxboards) less than 2 inches in thickness and 4 inches or more in width, planed, but not further manufactured than tongued, grooved, etc. These products also continue duty free from Commonwealth countries.

The duty on doors of wood imported from non-Commonwealth countries is being reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, subject as, previously, to a minimum duty of 1s. 6d. per door. Free entry continues to be extended to imports from Commonwealth countries.

On softwood boxboards, dove-tailed, mortised or tenoned at the ends, imported in sets, which remain free of duty from Commonwealth countries, the most-favoured-nations rate is being reduced to 15 per cent, compared with 20 per cent before the Annecy negotiations.

The duty on prefabricated house sections, wholly or mainly of wood, is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent when imported from non-Commonwealth countries. Commonwealth countries continue to enjoy free entry.

There is a 5 per cent reduction in the duty to foreign countries on some iron and steel bars and rods valued between £35 and £70 per ton. The duty on specified types of seamless pipes and tubes has been adjusted downward so as to permit of a maximum annual quota of 5,000 tons from all sources to be admitted at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent ad valorem. This involves a slight reduction in the rate presently applicable to imports from non-Commonwealth countries. Imports within this quota from Commonwealth countries remain free of duty. On imports in excess of the quota, the rate to non-Commonwealth countries is not to exceed £10 per ton or 25 per cent, whichever is the greater. On such imports the rate to Commonwealth countries may be modified in order to avoid increasing the existing margin of preference.

The duty on ground feldspar, when imported from non-Commonwealth countries, was reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, free entry continuing for imports from Commonwealth countries.

The duty on cod liver oil imported in casks or drums is reduced from 1s. 4d. per gallon to 1s. Imports from countries entitled to preferential treatment will continue free of duty.

The duty on taximeters has been reduced from 33⅓ per cent to 20 per cent. On this item the preferential rate has been reduced from 22⅔ per cent to 13⅓ per cent. Although there is some narrowing of the margin of preference, the reduction in duty may be of interest to Canadian producers.

Australia

In Australia the margin of preference extended to Canada on garden and field spraying machines is being reduced from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent. The actual rate of duty on imports from preferential sources is 5 per cent so that the duty on imports from non-preferential sources, although not specified in the schedule, will probably become 25 per cent instead of the present 27½ per cent. In other cases there are minor reductions in the margin of preference due to the elimination of a number of primage duties, which were formerly

5 per cent higher on imports from non-Commonwealth countries than on imports from Commonwealth countries. Items so affected include rollers and ball bearings, wood-screws, incandescent lamps of the pressure type for liquid fuel, acetylene lanterns for lighthouses, oil or spirit heating lamps, printers' type, strawpaper and strawboard other than corrugated valued at more than £21.5.0 per ton.

New Zealand

In the New Zealand tariff the rates on certain timber items not included in the Geneva negotiations were brought into line with the rates expressed in the Geneva schedule on Douglas fir. This involved a reduction in the margin of preference from 2 shillings per 100 superficial feet to 1 shilling per 100 superficial feet. Doors of wood are reduced from 65 per cent plus 5 per cent of the duty or 9s. 6d. each plus 5 per cent of the duty, whichever is the higher, to 50 per cent or 8s. each, whichever is the higher, when imported from non-preference countries. The rate of 35 per cent or 6 shillings each, whichever is higher, continues to apply to doors imported from Canada. The margin of preference on prefabricated houses imported into New Zealand is reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, the Annecy rate being 30 per cent, when imported from Canada, and 40 per cent when imported from non-Commonwealth countries.

South Africa

There are no reductions in the margins of preference on items of importance to Canada in the South African tariff. It might be mentioned, however, that the tariff on toilet paper has been reduced from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent, and the 20 per cent duty on spare parts for machinery has been removed. The benefit of these changes applies equally to Canada and to other countries.

Concessions Granted by Canada

The list of tariff concessions made by Canada at Annecy contain 138 items or sub-items. These concessions may be divided into five groups. The following table lists these groups and shows the number of items or sub-items falling under each group as well as the approximate value of Canada's imports from all countries under these headings during the calendar year 1947:

Number of Items or Sub-Items		Imports from All Countries During 1947 (Approximate Value)
53	Items or sub-items bound at the same rates at which they were bound or to which they were reduced at Geneva in 1947	$189,000,000
34	Items or sub-items on which the rates were reduced below the reductions made at Geneva in 1947	15,000,000
24	Items or sub-items bound at rates which have been in effect for a number of years and which were not negotiated at Geneva in 1947	30,000,000
17	Items or sub-items reduced, which were not negotiated at Geneva in 1947	3,000,000
10	Items or sub-items reduced, which were bound at Geneva in 1947 at the rates then in effect	2,000,000
138		$239,000,000

The tariff concessions made at Annecy include 53 bindings of items or sub-items without any reductions below the rates arrived at during the 1947 Geneva negotiations. The imports from all countries during 1947 under these items or sub-items amounted to over 189 million dollars in value. Almost 78 per cent of the value of our 1947 imports of the products affected by the Annecy negotiations are covered by these 53 items or sub-items. The principal products included in this group are: beeswax, butter, cheese, cocoa paste, green coffee, chilli pepper, pineapples, bananas, raisins, currants, figs, lemons, nuts of all kinds, palm kernels, sugar, tobacco, brandy, liqueurs, sawn granite, ferro-tungsten, glass tableware, cream separators, ore crushers, adding machines, ball bearings, roller bearings, hinges, files, rasps, wool, oriental rugs, hides, skins, fur skins, natural rubber latex and natural bristles.

On 34 items or sub-items the most-favoured-nation rate was further reduced at Annecy. These items or sub-items had been already slightly reduced during the negotiations at Geneva in 1947. The imports from all countries under these items or sub-items were valued at less than 15 million dollars in 1947. Some

of the principal products on which the most-favoured-nation tariff was further reduced at Annecy are: canned hams from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent; pâtés de foie gras from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; animal liver paste from 20 or 30 per cent to 7½ per cent; green coffee for the manufacture of coffee extract from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound; olive oil from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; rough marble from 10 per cent to free; sawn marble from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; marble for the manufacture of tombstones from 10 per cent to free; electrical resistance wire from 20, 12½ or 15 per cent to free; wool yarn imported by manufacturers from 15 per cent plus 15 cents per pound to 12½ per cent plus 15 cents per pound; wool yarn when imported by other than manufacturers from 17½ per cent plus 20 cents per pound to 12½ per cent plus 15 cents per pound; sisal bags from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent, handbags of sisal from 22½ per cent to 17½ per cent; silk when of a kind made in Canada, for neckties, scarves and mufflers, from 30 per cent plus 7½ cents per lineal yard to 15 per cent; web saws from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; cellulose sponges from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; marine sponges from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; accordions from 17½ per cent to 10 per cent; and domestic textiles (other than linen) such as tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels, from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent. The most-favoured-nation rate on wool fabrics, over 8 ounces and not over 9 ounces per square yard, of 27½ per cent plus 30 cents per pound was modified by the insertion of a proviso which states that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties shall not be in excess of $1.00 per pound.

The most-favoured-nation rate on 24 items or sub-items was bound at the rates that existed prior to 1947. These items or sub-items were not negotiated at Geneva in 1947, and the imports thereunder from all countries during that year were valued at less than 30 million dollars. The principal products covered by this group of items or sub-items are: canned beef, rennet, lard, coffee substitutes, sugar beet seed, canned tomatoes, fruit rinds, tannic acid, palm and palm kernel oil, rough granite, ornamental or decorative marble for churches, iron ore, cryolite, sponge iron, untempered sheets for saws, axes, cord blocks, hat braids, and commercial fishing tackle.

The most-favoured-nation tariff was reduced on 17 items or sub-items which were not negotiated at Geneva in 1947. The imports under these items or sub-items from all countries during that year were valued at less than 3 million dollars. The principal products covered by these reductions are: roasted coffee from 5 cents or 5 cents per pound plus 10 per cent, to 4 cents per pound; ground chilli pepper from 3 cents per pound plus 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; cattle food containing molasses from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; vegetable paste from 32½ per cent to 25 per cent; fish preserved in oil from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; blackstrap molasses from 1½ cents per gallon to 1 cent per gallon; manufactures of marble and granite from 35 per cent to 25 per cent; window shade or blind rollers from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent; veneers of wood of any kind up to five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; feathers in their natural state from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent; and hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt from 30 per cent plus 90 cents per dozen to 27½ per cent plus 90 cents per dozen.

The most-favoured-nation tariff on 10 items or sub-items, which were bound at Geneva in 1947 at the rates then in effect, were reduced. The imports from all countries under these items or sub-items during that year were valued at over 2 million dollars. The principal products covered by these reductions are: meat extracts from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; calabar beans from 1½ cents per pound to free; ripe olives from 10 per cent to free; fluorescent powder for use in the manufacture of fluorescent lights from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; sesame seed oil from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent; tempered sheets for saws from 10 per cent to 7½ cent; talc or soapstone from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; and veneers of rosewood, mahogany or Spanish cedar from 10 per cent to free.

When reductions were made in the most-favoured-nation rates of duty on items or sub-items which are of interest to the United Kingdom or other Commonwealth countries, a similar reduction was made in the British Preferential rate if that rate were not already free. The 26 items or sub-items in this category are shown in the last part of the schedule of the tariff concessions made by Canada at Annecy. Canada's imports from the United Kingdom and other British Commonwealth areas under this group during the year 1947 amounted to less than 6 million dollars in value. The principal products covered by these reductions are: wool yarns imported by manufacturers from 10 per cent plus 5 cents per pound to 7½ per cent plus 5 cents per pound; and on wool yarns imported by other than manufacturers from 15 per cent plus 5 cents per pound to 7½ per cent plus 5 cents per pound. In 1947 Canada's imports from the United Kingdom under the former item were valued at over $3,900,000, and under the latter item imports from the United Kingdom in 1947 were valued at approximately $1,142,000. Some of the other reductions made in the British

Preferential Tariff were: from 3 cents per pound or 3 cents per pound plus 7½ per cent to 2 cents per pound on roasted coffee; from 3 cents per pound plus 7½ per cetn to 5 per cent on ground chilli pepper; from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on cattle food containing molasses; from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent on vegetable paste; from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on fish preserved in oil; from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent on cellulose sponges; from 30 per cent to 20 per cent on manufacturers of marble and granite; from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent on web saws; from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent on window shade rollers; from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on veneers of wood of any kind up to five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; from 22½ per cent plus 45 cents per dozen to 20 per cent plus 45 cents per dozen on hoods, hats and shapes of wool felt; from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent on accordions; from 12½ per cent to 7½ per cent on handbags of sisal; from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent on feathers in their natural state; and from 15 per cent to 10 per cent on talc or soapstone. In the case of domestic textiles which carried the same rate under the British Preferential and most-favoured-nation tariffs, namely 25 per cent, the reduction from 25 per cent to 22½ per cent under the most-favoured-nation tariff automatically applies to imports under the British Preferential Tariff. During the year 1947 our imports from the United Kingdom of domestic textiles such as tablecloths, tray cloths, napkins, dresser scarves, wash cloths, bath mats, pillow cases, quilts, counterpanes, sheets and towels, were valued at almost 1 million dollars.

New Ships Placed in Service to Ireland

Transportation facilities between Canada and Ireland have been supplemented by new tonnage of the Irish Line, which has taken delivery of five vessels from British shipyards since the conclusion of hostilities. Two more are on order. One of these, the S.S. *Irish Pine*, took her initial departure from Montreal early last month, while the S.S. *Irish Oak* loaded in Halifax. These ships have a speed of 15 knots and accommodation for twelve passengers. Their deadweight capacity for cargo is 7,000 tons. A monthly service from Canadian ports and a fortnightly service from United States North Atlantic ports is being maintained by Irish Shipping Limited.

South African Diamond Sales Lower

South Africa's diamond market this year has been very quiet, sales being much lower than in the corresponding period last year. Gem sales in the first three months of the year amounted to £4,806,000 as against £8,122,000 in 1948, and sales of industrial stones amounted to only £1,897,000 compared with £4,368,000 last year. Total sales for the first five months of the year totalled £9,303,000. The main reason for this decline was the trade recession in the United States, and as stocks in merchants' hands are substantial, it is expected that sales by the producers' selling organization will remain quiet for some time; sales for the full year are not likely to be more than about half of those in 1948 which amounted to the record figure of £38 millions.—(*Barclays Bank Review*)

Wheat Flour Production Decreased in July

Wheat flour production decreased sharply in July, the month's output reaching the lowest point since June, 1942. The month's production was 1,443,180 barrels compared with 1,787,269 in July last year. Crop-year production in 1948-49 aggregated 20,329,529 barrels as compared with 24,159,696 in the preceding year.

Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in July amounted to 6,424,289 bushels against 8,232,616 in the same month last year, bringing the crop-year total to 90,670,316 bushels as compared with 109,822,011 in the preceding year. Mill stocks of wheat at the end of July amounted to 3,073,403 bushels.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

* Calls at Quebec. † Calls at Halifax several days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-South and East—			
Cape Town	October 25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth	November 1	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
East London	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Durban	November 20	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
	November 25	*Norden*	Shipping Limited
Beira	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	November 1	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	November 20	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa			
Lourenço Marques	November 3–12	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
	November 25	*Norden*	Shipping Limited
Argentina—	October 26–31	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	Late October	*Highland Prince*	Furness Withy
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	October 21–28	*Kaimata*	Montreal Australia
Sydney			New Zealand Line
Geelong	November 25	*City of St. Albans*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne			New Zealand Line
Adelaide			
	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 27	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
	October 28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 6	**Beavercove*	Canadian Pacific
Belgium—	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	November 19–25	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	November 24	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	October 26–31	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	Late October	*Highland Prince*	Furness Withy
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	October 29–31	*†Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	October 29–31	*†Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	October 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	November 10–17	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Havana	October 29–31	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
	Oct. 29–Nov. 4	†*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	November 18–24	†*Vretaholm*	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	November 1–2	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 6	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 22	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	October 29–31	*†*Apollo*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland—			
Helsinki	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	October 28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	November 19–25	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Marseilles	November 12–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	October 21–27	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 3–9	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	October 29–31	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	Oct. 27–Nov. 2	*Lexa Maerske*	Robert Reford
	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
India—			
Bombay	October 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Madras	November 10–15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Calcutta	November 15	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Deli	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	November 12–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Genoa	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Japan—			
Kobe, Yokohama, Keelung	Oct. 27–Nov. 2	*Lexa Maerske*	Robert Reford
Kobe, Yokohama	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	Oct. 29–Nov. 4	†*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Tampico	November 18–24	†*Vretaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	October 21–27	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	Oct. 26–Nov. 2	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 27	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
	October 28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	November 2	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	November 8	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 12–19	*Wanstead*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	November 21	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	November 21	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 24	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 25	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	November 25	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	October 29–31	*†Apollo	Saguenay Terminals
	November 10–17	†*Vigor*	Swedish American
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Bluff	November 16–23	*City of Delhi*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Norway—			
Oslo	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	November 6	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Stavanger	November 20	*A Ship*	Kerr Steamships
	November 22	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
Trondheim	November 20	*A Ship*	Kerr Steamships

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Pakistan—			
Karachi	November 12–17	*City of Carlisle*	McLean Kennedy
Karachi	October 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Chittagong	November 10–15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila, Cebu	Oct. 28–Nov. 3	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	Oct. 27–Nov. 2	*Lexa Maerske*	Robert Reford
Portugal—			
Lisbon	November 3–10	*Maria Theresa G.*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	October 29–31	*†Apollo*	Saguenay Terminals
	November 10–17	*†Vigor*	Swedish American
Saudi Arabia—			
Jeddah	October 20–25	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Singapore	November 5–11	*Myrmidon*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo	October 24–31	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Norrkoping, Stockholm	November 4–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Malmo, Stockholm, Gothenburg	November 1–2	*Ragneborg*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—	October 21–26	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	Oct. 31–Nov. 7	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	November 2–9	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 8–14	*Egidia*	Furness Withy
	November 14–21	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 16–21	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	October 23–30	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 7–14	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 12–20	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Leith	October 26–31	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	November 8–14	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
	November 18–23	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	Late October	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 28	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 3	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	November 3–7	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 5–13	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 11	*Beaverburn* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 11	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 17–24	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 25	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	October 21–27	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 27	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 27	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
	October 30	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 6	**Beavercove*	Canadian Pacific
	November 10	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 10–15	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 15	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	November 16–27	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	November 24	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	November 27	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	October 26–29	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
	November 2–5	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
	November 9–12	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	October 26–31	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
	Late October	*Highland Prince*	Furness Withy
	November 10–11	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	October 29–31	*†Apollo*	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo	November 10–17	*†Vigor*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello			
West Indies—			
Jamaica	November 4	*†Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
	November 14	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
Bahamas	November 24	*†Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Antigua			
Barbados			
Bermuda			
British Guiana	Oct. 25–Nov. 3	*†A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	Oct. 26–Nov. 3	*Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Grenada	November 9–15	*†Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Montserrat	November 13–22	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts	November 18–25	*Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia			
St. Vincent			
Trinidad			

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	November 14–17	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 22–27	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica—			
Kingston	November 12–14	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	October 24–29	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
	November 12–17	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
London	Nov. 28–Dec. 1	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	November 3	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 24	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East— Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Beira	December 3–13	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
Belgium— Antwerp	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
France— Le Havre	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands— Amsterdam, Rotterdam	December 20	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
United Kingdom— London	Nov. 30–Dec. 7	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East— Cape Town, Port Elizabeth	November 11	*Rondo*	Dingwall Cotts
East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques	December 12	*Silveroak*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Buenos Aires	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia— Sydney, Melbourne	November 8	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Sydney, Melbourne	Mid-November	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide	December	*Kanangoora*	Empire Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp	October 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Empire Shipping
	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro, Santos	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone— Balboa, Panama City	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	November 6	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Chile—			
Arica	November 6	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso			
Antofagasta	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso			
San Antonio			
China—			
Shanghai	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Tsingtao			
Taku Bar			
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana	Early November	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Santiago			
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	November 6	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
La Union	November 8	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
Bordeaux	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk			
Germany—	October 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	Mid-November	*Pacific Explorer*	Furness Withy
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
San Jose	November 8	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	November 10	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	December 10	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
India—			
Bombay	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			
Bombay	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			
Indonesia—			
Batavia	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon			
Israel –			
Haifa	Early November	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv	Mid-December	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Japan—			
Yokohama	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya—			
Penang, Swettenham	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	November 8	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	December 28	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	November 8	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Pakistan—			
Karachi	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Persian Gulf	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	November 6	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	November 11	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	November 11–12	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	November 10	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
	December 10	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Samoa			
Apia	November	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	November 8	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	November 3–4	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	November 4	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 14	*Zeeman*	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	*Höegh Silverbeam*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands			
Papeete	November	*Thorscape*	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	October 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Norrkoping	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	October 15	*Stromboli*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—	Late November	*Pacific Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Mid-November	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
	Mid-December	*Pacific Fortune* (r)	Furness Withy

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—	October 13–28	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo-Canadian
Con.	Oct. 19–Nov. 3	*Lake Babine*	Anglo-Canadian
	October 26	*Carmia*	Balfour Guthrie
Unstated Ports	October 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	Late October	*Durango*	Royal Mail Lines
	November 7	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 11–26	*Lake Shawnigan*	Empire Shipping
	November 29	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	November 5	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	October 27	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Puerto Cabello	November 17	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira	November 20	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Charlottetown to Corner Brook, etc.	Fortnightly	PEI Industrial Corporation
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Wool Market in South Africa is Firm

South Africa's wool market was firm at the closing sales of the season held at the ports, with good general competition, and prices for spinners' types at Port Elizabeth advanced by about 12½ per cent compared with those a month earlier. The statistical position of the wool market is strong. The Joint Organization's stocks of Dominion wools at the end of June is estimated at 1,718,000 bales as compared with 3,218,000 bales a year ago. Of this amount only a small quantity is in Merino combing types. By June, 1950, it is estimated that the stock will be down to something under a million bales. Potential world consumption is expected to exceed supplies which will become available next season by some 400 million pounds greasy, which will either have to be met from trade stocks or reduction of consumption. On the other hand, stocks held in the trade are believed not to be heavy and are probably at a minimum working level, especially in the case of Merino combing wool.—(*Barclays Bank Review*)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro — MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. RANKIN, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. K. Thomson, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

(Teritory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.)

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod, Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. MUNDY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and the British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Foreign exchange quotations were suspended on Monday, September 19. Those available on October 3 are shown below.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Oct. 3	Nominal Quotations Oct. 11
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1222	·1222
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0262	·0262
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0569	·0569
		Export	·0323	·0355	·0355
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	.....	.....
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	.....	.....
		Free	·0030	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	.....	.....
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	.....	.....
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	.....	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	.....	.....
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	.....	.....
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	.....	.....
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2240	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1696	·1696
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0382	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1007	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2546	·2536
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	.....	.....
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·6180	·6180
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
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